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LIST OF DEPARTURES

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan..	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
31st February,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Cale lonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	560	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

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LINGA ..	12185,	Fri, 12th Sept.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Friday, 5th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday, 18th ..
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	.. 2nd October
†PUNDUA ..	3305	.. 16th October.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Bay and Durban.

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Electrical Engineer to Govt.,
P. W. D. Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Palitana State, a STATE ENGINEER for a period of two years. Must be a well qualified all-round Engineer, with at least 10 years' practical experience. Pay up to Rs. 600, according to qualifications Free quarters. Man with knowledge of Guzerati preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials as to qualifications and character, and stating age and what pay acceptable, to

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Palitana State, Kathiawar.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

WANTED for the office of the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent a qualified Accountant with experience in Locomotive and Workshop accounts who for at least five years has held a responsible position in connection with such work.

Pay Rs. 225 rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 15 for each year's approved service.

Applications stating age and experience, and if in service whether permission to apply has been obtained from present employer, and accompanied with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th September 1913.

Second class steamer fare from Calcutta or Madras will be paid to candidate selected on signing service agreement.

J. R. PHILLIPS.
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.
INSEIN,
2nd Sept. 1913.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

WANTED two Overseers for the Durbhanga Raj on salaries of Rs. 50 to 75 per month according to qualifications.—Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and experience, to the GENERAL MANAGER, Durbhanga Raj, up to 25th September 1913.

WANTED for Karachi, an experienced pure English Nurse for girl of three and boy one year old. Wages Rs. 40.

Apply Mrs. LANGRISHE. Abergeldie, Simla.

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN: 1913 Model, Overland 4 Cylinder, 30 Horse Power, Torpedo Body Touring Car, Capable of seating comfortably five persons, painted French Grey, picked out with fine green lines, completely equipped with hood, Acetylene head lamps and generator, Oil side tail lamps. Speedometer, Wind screen, New Tyres, Tools, etc., in perfect running order and condition. Rs. 3,500. Trial given on application to Box No. 56, Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0404

FOR SALE.

ONE new improved Mannlicher Schonauer 5-shot Repeating Rifle, 'Takedown' model. Bought only last year of Messrs. A. Hollis and Sons. A fine weapon. In perfect order with case and 40 cartridges. Only used a few times Rs. 200

2. B. S. A. 310 Buck Rifle by A. Hollis and Son; very little used ..... ,, 50

Apply to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. The Maharaja of Dhar.

Rs.200&... M&i tmi N. U,1Wx ihrb aoitaw ann hluu in hdl ain in atarh

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—30 h. p. Tangye Gas Producer for coke, complete with all piping and very little used, Rs. 2,250.

10 Ton Steam Roller with 2 sets rear wheels for kunker or stone consolidation. In thorough working order and good condition, Rs. 5,000.

Circular Saw Bench 7 ft. by 2 ft. 9 in. by Rustom Proctor & Co., taking up to a 4 ft. diameter Saw, together with 12 Saws complete, in excellent order, Rs. 750.

Smaller Bench as above with 3 Saws, requires overhauling, Rs. 250.

Punching and Shearing machine for hand or power 7 inch gaps, to punch and shear 5/8 in. plate. Rs. 365.

Small machine as above for ½ in. plate, Rs. 250.

Both machines in excellent order.

Tank Locomotive for 2 ft. 0. in. gauge by Avonside Engine Co. of Bristol, complete but requires repairs, Rs. 3,000.

Above may be inspected at Patiala. Prices include delivery on rail—Apply to STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D., Patiala.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

TO BE LET.

A FLAT in Northcote House—Rent Rs. 155. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

A LARGE BUNGALOW on Bandra Hill—Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

A FURNISHED FLAT in "Datoo bhoy Mansions" for about six months. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0427

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort
Tel. 1134.
183. A.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY the 11th and 12th instant those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th Sept., 1913. 0426

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Particulars and conditions of two 4 per cent Loans having a currency of 40 years each.

(1) The first Instalment of Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and other Auxiliary works, repayable in 40 years ending 1st June, 1954.

(2) The first instalment of Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, repayable in 40 years ending 1st May, 1955.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above Loans.

2. The Loans are to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 12 o'clock (noon) Bombay Time on Tuesday the 9th September, 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed.

(I) "Tender for Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of Tansa Main."

(II) "Tender for Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements."

The superscription should be strictly adhered to.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the

(1) 30th November, 1913, in respect of the loan for 35 Lakhs for the Reduplication of Tansa Main.

(2) 31st October, 1913, in respect of the loan for 10 Lakhs for Street Improvements.

8. In the event of any of the above Loans being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. on the par value of the debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the Loans on the dates of repayments mentioned above.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts only from the dates of payment in full into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

(1) With regard to the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for Reduplication of Tansa Main, from the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1913, on 1st December, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

(2) With regard to the 10 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, from the date of payment in full to the 31st October, 1913, on 1st November, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the dates specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

J. CREERAR,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1913. 0393

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACT.

I. SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Rangoon Circle, up to noon on the 15th September, 1913, for the supply, month by month, as required of the following articles of Painters stores during the year commencing 1st October, 1913, and ending 30th September, 1914:—

Item No.	Articles.	Probable requirements per month.
1.	Paints oil ready mixed	¾ to 4 tons.
2.	Do. Stiff ..	1 to 1½ ,,
3.	Do. dry ..	½ to 2 ,,
4.	Red ochre, dry ..	1 to 1½ ,,
5.	Dryers	10 to 12 cwts.
6.	Distemper	6 to 8 cwts.
7.	Linseed oil, raw ..	100 to 120 Galls.
8.	Do. do. boiled ..	150 to 180 ,,
9.	Varnish	20 to 25 ,,
10.	Turpentine	30 to 35 ,,
11.	Bushes, paint, varnish, etc.	As required.
12.	Do. wire ..	
13.	Do. tar ..	

The quantities given in the above statement represent the approximate average requirements per mensem.

2. All supplies are to be subject to a guarantee that they are manufactured in India from Indian materials, or, if they are manufactured from imported materials that a substantial part of the process of manufacture has been performed in India.

3. Tenders must be in Form K. 2. Blank Forms and all other particulars can be obtained at the office of THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Rangoon Circle, during office hours on each day up to the 13th September, 1913.

4. Specifications of each article to be supplied should be submitted by Tenderers who will also state their proposals as to manner of supply and guarantee.

5. THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. H. WOLLASTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Rangoon Circle.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR RS. 70 LAKHS REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO NOON ON MONDAY, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Bengal in Council, by an order No. 117 Marine, dated the 26th August, 1913, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette" on the 27th August, 1913, has been pleased to authorise the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs. 70 lakhs for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other rupee and sterling loans at present outstanding, with loans from Government, and with any further loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Act. The Debentures, and the interest thereon, are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested, in the Commissioners, and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents, and charges leviable under the Act.

By Bengal Government Notification No. 855J., dated the 4th March, 1913, the Indian Trust Act as amended by Act III of 1908, has been extended to the province of Bengal.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 18th day of March and the 18th day of September at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 18th March, 1914. The loan will be repayable in 30 years, and the Commissioners are required under section 34 of their Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income by way of sinking fund such amounts as will suffice to liquidate the loan within that period. The sinking funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by the Local Government, and are annually examined by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, to credit of the Commissioners, or at the Commissioners' Office, and the balance 98 per cent. must be paid on or before the 17th day of September, 1913. Interest will accrue from the 18th September, 1913. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned if no allotment is made and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 17th day of September.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust, at the Commissioners' Office, Koila Ghat Street, up to noon on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1913. Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen, or from the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

T. H. ELDERTON,
Offg. Secretary.
4th Sept., 1913.

If printed forms are not used, Tenders should be made in the form given below and be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Debenture Loan."

TO

THE SECRETARY,
To the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

I/we the undersigned hereby apply for..... Debentures of Rs. .....each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 27th August, 1913, and I/we send herewith a receipt for Rs.....being 2 per cent. deposit* on the par value of the Debentures and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 17th day of September, 1913.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.....per cent.

Signature .....
Address .....
Dated .....1913.

*The deposit may also be sent with the tenders.

NOTICES.

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for a Steam Plant consisting of Engine, Boiler and Economizer capable of lifting 3,125 gallons per minute against a total head of 94 feet.

Specifications can be obtained from the Supervising Engineer's office, 14, Clyde Road, Lucknow, on application.

Tenders must be submitted not later than noon 27th November, 1913.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. B. FFORDE,
Chairman,
Municipal Board, Lucknow.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

SEALED OFFERS, per registered post, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine in his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard upto 3 p.m. of the 10th September 1913, for the purchase of six, 34 feet, wooden, sea service Cutters, in first class condition. Four of the Cutters are complete with two awning stanchions, yoke, sails, awnings, covers for sails, covers for awnings, covers for boats, yards, and masts. Two of the Cutters are complete with two awning stanchions and a yoke only.

2. Offers may be made for all or any number of the Cutters, but in the latter case the gear (as in para. 1) with the Cutter for which the offer is made should be mentioned, thus:—

Cutter complete with two awning stanchions, yoke, sails, awnings, etc.,

or

Cutter complete with two awning stanchions and a yoke only.

3. The Cutters wil be open to inspection, on application to the Marine Storekeeper, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays and holidays.

4. Cash in full must be paid before delivery will be allowed. Delivery to be effected within seven days from acceptance of offer.

5. Cover to be superscribed "Offer for purchase of Cutters."

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 4th September, 1913. 0413

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIMINGS FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1913.

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans, Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar,

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.	Stations.		Up To Bombay H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-26	Arr. Manmad.....	Dep.	7-24
8-18	,, Bhopal.....	,,	21-16
11-4	,, Bina.....	,,	18-32
13-25	,, Jhansi	,,	15-57
15-14	,, Gwalior	,,	13-48
17-45	,, Agra Cantonment	,,	11-14
18-41	,, Muttra.....	,,	10-19
21- 0	,,	,,	8-0
21-30	Dep. Delhi	Arr.	7-35
21- 9	Dep. Ghaziabad	Dep.	7-5
23-10	,, Meerut Contonment	,,	5-59
1-24	,, Saharanpur....	,,	3-58
3-0	,, Ambala Cantonment.....	Dep.	2-11
5-18	,, Ludhiana	,,	23-44
6-24	,, Jullundur	,,	22-37
8-4	,, Amritsar	,,	21- 1
9-33	,, Lahore	,,	20- 0
16-5	,, Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13	Arr Peshawar Cantonment.....	,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H.M
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	8 0
21-30	Dep.	Arr.	7-10
2-45	Arr. Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-0	Dep.	Arr.	1-5/
5-33	Arr. Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-13	Dep.	Arr.	0-11
12-45	Arr. Simla.....	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.			Up. H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
13-25	Dep. Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0	Arr.	Arr.	15-30
16-20	Dep. Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45	,, Cawnpore.....	,,	11- 8
20- 0	Arr. Lucknow.....	,,	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
262

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: ?35?.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

To-Night!

A Thrilling and Realistic War-Drama.

THE MASSACRE,

A Reproduction of Actual Events during the American Government's War with the Indians of the North West.

MOST REALISTIC FIGHTING SCENES.

RIVAL TO SATAN,

A Beautiful Pathecolour Production.

POLIDOR THINKS Himself Invisible. | MYSTERIOUS Barrels.

2 Rare Bits of Fun.

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30, and 10.

Saturday, and Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE EXCELSIOR.

(At 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.)

Great Detective Story,

"THE MAZE of MYSTERY."

A Film in Three Parts of sustained Interest—a clever story, superbly mounted and acted.

WIFFLES' PIGTAIL, AND WHAT A PIGTAIL!

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

More interesting than ever.

147

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

THE SALE OF PHOTO MATERIALS in the matter of BABAJEE SAKHARAM and CO., at Lohar Chawl, has been postponed to 18th instant by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT MAHOMED HAJI JAMAL IN A GINNING FACTORY AT SIPRI BAZAR, JHANSI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof is Rs. 63 per year with a Ginning Factory, built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station. The compound, besides containing the aforesaid factory and a big well, also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery, consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester), diameter 15in., Stroke 32in. on Lancashire Boiler, 24 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, 70lbs. Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers, 5 bearings, single roller completely fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 Donkey Pump, 2 water tanks, blacksmith's tools for Engineers, Carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

The above factory can be viewed at any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY the 8th September, 1913 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, almiras, chest of drawers, screens, writing tables, book-stands suits of sofas and chairs, 1 cottage piano by Squire and Sons, London, phonographs and iron safes, etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the Acting Administrator General, Bombay:—The effects of the late Mrs. Lilly Johnston, consisting of napkins, towels, table cloths, bed sheets, dresses, sleeping suits, petti-coats, drawers, chemises, blouses, skirts, rugs, bed quilts, shoes, books, boxes, tin trunk, spoons and forks, knives, silver powder box, silver back brush, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred Brougham.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of the Insolvent, Walter Dunn.

1 Clement Bayard Motor Car with 4 seats, 2 cylinders recently overhauled, No. 491.

Cash will be required for the above car.

CRAWFORD & CO,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 5th September, 1913. 251

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

The Manager
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, Next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETRUL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 4th Sep. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa records 0·12" of rain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·15" and Allahabad 1·37" of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner records 0·11" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind where night temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 5·04," Dwarka 1·42" Rajkot 1·06," Bhavnagar Para 0·14," Surat 1·23," Ahmadabad 2·28" and Deesa 0·50." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar; Akola has had 0·21" and Amraoti 1·64". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general Bombay has had 0.32", Ratnagiri 0·25", Mormugao 1·01" and Karwar 0·19". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and Temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0·38", Aurangabad 1·08" and Nizamabad 0·86". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Hyderabad and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved in a nearly westerly direction, the centre being to-day to the north-east of Bhuj. Its intensity has decreased considerably. Rainfall has been widespread in Gujarat and in Kathiawar with the exception of the south coast. Nearly general rain has fallen also in the Konkan, north Malabar, north Hyderabad and Berar, and local rain in the south-east Punjab, west Rajputana, the southern districts of the United Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and Mysore. The depression may move further in a nearly westerly direction, if it does not disappear during the day.

Nearly general but decreased rain is likely in Gujarat and Kathiawar, fairly general rain in lower Sind and, on the west coast of the Peninsula, and some showers in upper Sind and the south United Provinces. Isolated showers are possible in west Central India, the west Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 4th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.-(4th)	94·8	77·0	87	..	0·00	—0·01
Jask	93·8	75·8	85	..	0·00	—0·06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98·3	79·5	73	..	10·28	+5·82
Rawalpindi	90·9	71·1	78	..	22·90	+3·10
Lahore	95·4	79·2	73	..	17·97	+4·68
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	97·5	78·9	74	..	28·21	+7·74
Delhi	97·5	79·8	74	..	13·56	—6·30
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102·0	81·0	61	..	6·99	—14·12
Mainpuri	91·3	7	84	..	10·37	—9·83
Jhansi	94·1	79·0	65	..	8·78	—20·76
Cawnpore	95·6	76·0	86	0·15	16·25	—11·17
Allahabad	96·6	74·5	90	1·37	21·03	—8·69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104·1	83·8	59	..	2·91	+0·72
Karachi	83·5	74·0	90	..	12·01	+6·27
Ajmer	90·6	78·2	84	..	10·64	—6·38
Jalpur	96·7	77·1	66	0·03	12·15	—7·02
Kotah	90·6	76·6	81	..	15·30	—6·69
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83·0	72·5	97	5·04	37·67	+25·86
Dwarka	79·8	74·7	93	1·42	17·21	+4·32
Veraval	79·6	77·3	89	..	24·39	+8·89
Rajkot	76·6	73·3	97	1·06	27·49	+5·19
Bhavnagar Para.	81·0	75·8	84	0·14	34·20	+17·74
Surat	83·4	75·6	91	1·23	36·63	+2·85
Ahmedabad	80·6	74·7	96	2·28	34·50	+9·22
Deesa	91·8	75·9	93	0·50	33·76	+13·41
Neemuch	84·7	73·0	90	0·05	23·99	+0·88
Indore	84·6	71·6	80	..	35·84	+11·76
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85·8	73·2	83	..	30·29	—13·96
Saugor	87·8	72·6	83	..	21·92	—14·11
Hoshangabad	88·1	74·4	89	..	35·96	—1·94
Khandwa	86·7	75·1	81	..	38·15	+16·38
Akola	88·2	74·5	82	0·21	25·55	×2·60
Amraoti	84·3	73·5	97	1·64	34·21	+10·32
Nagpur	87·6	74·8	79	..	42·37	+5·94
Chanda	88·5	76·5	83	0·03	48·85	+9·36
Raipur	87·7	77·6	85	..	33·71	—3·88
KONKAN						
Bombay	84·5	76·4	88	0·32	64·76	+5·36
Ratnagiri	83·8	74·9	85	0·25	65·46	—29·10
Mormugao	85·5	73·7	95	1·01	79·52	+0·57
Karwar	83·7	74·5	95	0·19	81·55	—20·30
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85·4	72·6	89	0·03	12·83	—0·52
Ahmednagar	86·1	70·0	80	..	18·34	+6·31
Poona	80·0	69·8	92	0·38	22·31	+6·29
Sholapur	91·3	73·1	66	..	10·69	—4·86
Bijapur	88·2	64·8	71	..	8·95	+0·27
Belgaum	76·3	65·0	85	0·09	31·17	—3·03
Aurangabad	82·9	70·5	90	1·08	19·76	—1·34
Nizamabad (Indur).	87·9	73·7	78	0·86	35·52	+7·84
Hyderabad	89·3	73·7	70	..	12·98	—5·26
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84·2	71·8	93	0·85	79·96	—20·03
Calicut	82·8	75·1	88	0·24	67·00	—15·33
Cochin	85·7	74·7	80	..	64·65	—0·42
Colombo	87·5	76·0	86	..	12·65	—4·97
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96·3	81·2	74	..	7·76	—10·68
Bellary	96·0	73·8	60	..	3·07	—3·49
Cuddapah	100·0	79·0	51	..	5·42	—8·60
Madras	93·5	81·5	68	..	3·96	—7·66
Bangalore	87·8	66·3	81	0·10	9·71	—3·62
Coimbatore	90·4	70·3	94	..	2·83	—1·52
Trichinopoly	100·1	77·8	60	..	1·98	—5·66
Negapatam	97·2	77·7	81	..	6·74	—0·86

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The depression in Rajputana moved slowly north-westwards and decreased slightly in activity. The feeble depression over Deltaic Bengal has practically disappeared, and the Bay monsoon is now extending up the Gangetic plain.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Berar, the West Coast, north Hyderabad, and Mysore; and local in Bengal, Bihar, Sind and Rajputana. A few falls also occurred in Burma, the east Panjab, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Mauras.

The principal amounts are:—Balasore and Nazaribagh, one inch; Patna, one and a half; Gya, three; Benares, five; Allahabad, one and a half; Udaipur, a half; Ahmedabad, two; Bhuj, five; Dwarka, one and a half; Rajkot and Surat, one; Amraoti, one and a half; and Marmugao and Aurangabad, one.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in into United Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

COLABA, BOMBAY, 3rd September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 P.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·701
Temperature of Air	degrees	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77·6
Dew Point	"	76·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·872
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		8·4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	"	84·5
Minimum do. do.		76·0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	29·7
Fall of Rain	inches	0·30
Total fall during month		1·88
Total fall during year		64.74
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 4th September		0·03

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th September 1913 was 29·974 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	f. in.
Fri.	5	2 10 a	27 9
		m 3 2	27 8
Satur.	6	2 51 a	27 6
		m 4 0	26 7
Sun.	7	3 40 a	25 2
		m 5 15	25 8
Mon.	8	4 45 a	23 11
Tues.	9	7 0	25 3
		6 19	35 2
Wed.	10	m 8 33	25 8
		8 8 a	23 4

1913		Low water.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	5	m 8 21	15 3
		m 8 44	19 1
Satur.	6	9 6 a	16 2
		m 9 45	20 6
Sun.	7	10 2 a	17 4
		m 11 33	21 5
Mon.	8	11 21 a	18 3
Tues.	9	1 40 a	21 4
Wed.	10	m 0 53	18 8
		2 58 a	20 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
5. (Fri.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51 m
6. (Satur.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50 m
7. (Sun.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 49 m
8. (Mon.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 48 m
9. (Tues.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 47 m
10. (Wed.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 46 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47·8 m. A. M; New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8·1 m. A. M. First quarter. 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M. Full Moon 15th, 2h. 15·9 m. P. M.

WEATHER REPORTS.

S. S. Islanda.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Islanda, which arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, reports heavy rain.

S. S. Colaba.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Colaba which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Antwerp, reports fell in with from London to Gulf of Aden, fine weather, thence to Karachi, moderate monsoon, and from Karachi to port slight monsoon.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Sept.* 4)

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Cambay.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Khairpur.

Mr. E. F. Green, to be District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. Chimanlal Narayanblai Mehta to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. J. Butler, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. C. J. Power, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, as a temporary measure.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Kaira.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sukkur.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., to be Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijapur, in connection with the revision settlements of the Bengalkot, Hungund and Badami talukas of the Bijapur District.

Mr. Jahangir Hormasji Irani to be Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Gopal Subrav Dangi to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, in addition to his duties as Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, for the districts of Kanara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, and Thana.

Mr. H. G. D. Turnbull, Professor of English, Deccan College, Poona, is granted furlough in combination with the summer vacation of 1915.

Mr. J. A. Ewing, to act as Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. Champaklal Jekisandas Ghia has been appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—The Venerable Archdeacon William Arthur Dickins is permitted to resign his appointment as Honorary Chaplain with effect from the 1st August, 1913.

Mr. C. Dutt, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant Collector.

The undermentioned officer is granted two years' furlough out of India, on private affairs, from the 25th August, 1913, or date of departure:—Major R. W. M. MacMillan, 2nd Battalion, Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Rifles."

Mr. F. Norman, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days combined with furlough for nine months and eleven days.

Mr. F. L. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central Division.

Mr. Kallappa Shivappa Angadi, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Northern to the Southern Division.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS; BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 5.

811. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress—Mufti.

812. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M.

813. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayhe, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 9th Instant at 6-45 P.M.

814. *Parade.*—The prade for "G" Company on Monday the 8th Instant is cancelled.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30. P.M.

815. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194, dated 23rd July 1913, Major E.G.W. Pratt, 95th Russell's Infantry will give a lecture on the 9th instant at the R. G. A. Lecture Room at 7-15, P.M.
Subject.—The period 1st December to the end of December including the battle of Austerlitz.
All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress—Plain Clothes.

(signed) H. B. Murrary, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Are your in office all day—smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick purgatives.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Consols 2½ %	73⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·24½
Rentes 3 %	89⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20·43
Bar Silver Spot	27 9-16
" 2 months hence	2711-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—	Quiet
Rupee Paper 5½ %	63⅛
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 17th April 1913	
Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 100,000 for Egypt.	
2½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90⅛
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3-11-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅛
" " " 6 "	4¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7 9
Interest day to day loans	2⅛
" 7 day market loans	2⅛
% Since 17th April 1913.	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, September 4.

The percentage of the Bank of Bengal has fallen from 37 to 36.95, further decreases being shown in the cash balances at the head office and branches; and the rate of interest on demand loans remains at 5 per cent.

In the exchange, market this morning bills were qnoted for three months at 1s. 4d. but the rate went off this afternoon.

Rates generally seem to be forming up, and for Telegraphic transfers and 1s. 1-16d. is available in several quarters two weeks ahead.

For Government paper the closing price is Rs. 95-8 and for small lots Rs. 95-12.

In the share market coal investments have a steadier appearance.

Unsatisfactory news comes from the jute districts. The rivers are lower where water is required for steeping purposes and the crops are reported poor in many instances. Sellers are therefore holding out for even higher prices than those ruling yesterday, but the bear position is not regarded as entirely hopeless and buyers are holding aloof in the anticipation of an early improvement.

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sep. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	——
Futures at New York Oct. 13·16 Previous closing price 12·94.	
Futures at New York Jan. 13 05. Previous closing price. 12·79.	

Advanced on commision house buying and declined partially under realising.

Spot Cotton at New York 13·20 Previous price 13·00	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12·4 Previous price 12·7·16	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 12·07 Previous price 12·85.	
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·15 Previous price 12·91	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4-85½
Silver Commercial bars	59⅝

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 3.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	——
Total Day's Imports	6,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm, fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Irregular.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull and inactive.	
Mid. Americans	7·40 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·00 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool closing time.) Oct. 12·94. Jan. 12·80.	
New York Official noon call Oct. 13·07 Jan. 12·96	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·88 Jan. 12·97.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	6·79	6·94
O. N.	6·75	6·90
N. D.	6·69	6·84
D. J.	6·69	6·84
J. F.	6·69	6·84
F. M.	6·70	6·85
M. A.	6·71	6·86
A. M	6·71	6·86
M. J.	6.73	6·86
J. J.	6.70	6·84

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	quiet
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	nil

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
S. O.	6·94	6·96
O. N.	6·90	6·92
N. D.	6·84	6·86
D. J.	6·84	6·86
J. F.	6·84	6·86
F. M.	6.85	6·87
M. A.	6·86	6·88
A. M.	6·86	6·88
M. J.	6·86	6·88

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, August 29.

Good Bengal M. G.	5 5-16 d.
F. G. " "	5 7-16 d.
Fine " "	5 9-16 d.
Good Bhowanggur	5 13-16 d.
F. G. "	5 15-16 d.
Fine "	6 1-16 d.
Fine M. G. Bhowmuggur	6 1-16 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	5 7-8 d.
F. G. " "	6 d.
Fine " "	6 1-8 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	5 7-8 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 1-8 d.
Good Broach	6 1-8 d.
F. G. "	6 9-32 d.
Fine "	6 7-16 d.
Stock of Cotton in London	——
Good Khandeish	5 3-8 d.
F. G "	5 7-8 d.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Sep. 27.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs.39,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 6,70,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs.12·60,000 were allotted to Madras.	Rs.58,90,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1-32 (Min. Rate) received 27 per cent.	above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 1-32 (Min. Rate) received 27 per cent.	

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·03

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 1,10,000 were alloted to Calcutta. " " " to Bombay. " " " to Madras.	Rs. 1,10,000
Tenders on Calcutta at (Min. Rate) Received % Tenders on Bombay at 1-16 (Min. Rate) Received 27%	

Average rates of allotment Calcutta. — Bombay 16·06

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale.	Rs. 50,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week	Rs. 60,00,00

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 4.

The local cotton market was closed owing to the Hindu Holiday, though market for Good Broach and F. G. Bengals are quoted Rs. 308 and 254.

General rains are reported in Texas and Oklohama. Our Liverpool friends telegraph that rain is general.

These rains will seriously damage the open cotton now in the field and will do little good to the top crop. There are very many in the trade who look for a reaction after this rapid advance but we may only mention that the primary action is not completed. We personally do not feel confident of any material decline in the immediate future. Owing to the adverse weather conditions the area harvested would be much less than the area planted; and those who believe in larger acreage than estimated by the Agricultural Bureau have to consider this important point.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £72 11-16; Copper Braziers £86½; Yellow Metal 7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 46½; Aug-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers Tone of Rapeseed, quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship. 49½; Sep.-Oct. Antwerp sellers. Tone of Linseed, firmer Linseed Calcutta 47-9; Sep.-Oct.; London, value firmer.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 46⅛; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-1-3 Sep.-Oct. Hull, sellers, quiet.

Wheat South American.—Barletta Russo 62½ lbs. Buyers, etc., no quotation.

Australian.—Victorian 36⅜ Sep.-Oct., sellers.

Wheat.—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. Name of Ports nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; Oct.-Nov.; Hull Done. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Name of Ports nominal, Tone steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7; September; value steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-3½ sellers Oct.-Dec.; Steady not much doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-9; sellers Jan.-March Tone quiet. German Beet-root 88 % 9-5½; value September; Feature-less; 9-2½; value Oct.-Dec. & A. E. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6; sellers Nov.-Dec.; Tone extremely quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; C. & F. Calcutta 11-4½; Sep.; sellers quiet. C. & F. Bombay 11-3; Sep.; sellers quiet.

Java Sugar.—Quiet but Steady at previous rates.

Beef & Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 38; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 39; General Tone of Tallow Auction Dull.

TABLETS OF THE LAW.

ARE THEY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM?

I read in a Jerusalem newspaper, entitled "The Truth," an interesting statement in regard to the whereabouts of the pieces of stone on which Moses wrote the Ten Commandments, writes a correspondent of the "Globe." The story in question is based on a book published in 1875, and written by Daniel Smith, called "The Primitive Alphabet." The writer gives it as his opinion that the two stone tablets, made by Moses, and engraved by him with the Ten Commandments, were preserved at Jerusalem until B.C. 588, and were then carried with other Temple spoil by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon; and that they were recovered by some of the English explorers and sent to the British Museum. Daniel Smith proceeds: "There are, or ought to be, at the present time in the British Museum two stones answering in every respect to those given to Moses at Sinai. They are written on both sides in the earliest uniform characters, with holes drilled in the thickness of the stone in the lower part, evidently for the purpose of fixing them upon a rod of metal so that both sides could be seen and read. They were discovered behind one of the human headed lions in the palace of Nimrod." The statement is definite enough in some of the details; but I have never heard that the British Museum authorities claim to have in their possession these priceless records of the Ten Commandments.

NEW GREEK STAMPS.

Phliatelists will be interested in the following: "The Greek Government has issued an extremely interesting series of Peace Postage Stamps to commemorate the close of the war with Turkey. The issue is only temporary. Two designs are employed in these; one depicting a cross shedding rays of light over a view of Athens and Acropolis. This design has a great signification as it refers to the vision of Constantine the Great, 272 A. D. who, during one of his campaigns was converted to Christianity by the apparition of the cross in the sky, and words around it meaning: By this Sign Conquer.' After waging war against the Pagans, he founded Constantinople making it the Capital of his Empire. The other bears an impressive design, an eagle carrying a serpant in its beak. It was taken from an old Elian coin. The stamps are printed in Athens, and perforated with the quaint zig zag roulette which has been in vogue for the last year or two.'

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 4th.

3rd S. S. Colaba	Robertson	Antwerp	July 14.
4th S. S. Adamsturm	Hatenheik	Cochin	September 1.
S. S. Islanda	McLean	Calcutta	August 3
S. S. Ville-de-Ciotat	Lafont	Marseilles.	

DEPARTURES.

September. 4th.

S. S. Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh via Karachi.
S. S. Barjora	Cammack	Persian Gulf via Karachi.
S. S. Massilia	Thomson	Liverpool & Marseilles.
S. S. Ula	Oliver	Angerhead (Java).

The following vessel obtained her portclearance on Thursday.

S. S. Chanda Cunningham Antwerp.

The following vessel began to load on Thirsday:—

Steamer Colaba for Antwerp.

S. S. Colaba.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Colaba, 3899 tons, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday evening from Antwerp which port she had left on July 14, with a general cargo.

S. S. Adamsturm.—The steamer Adamsturm, 3158 tons, Captain A. Hanteheik, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Cochin, which port she had left on September 1st with ballast.

S. S. Islanda.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Islanda, 3360 tons Captain J. McLean, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 3 with a general cargo.

S. S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat.—The M. Maritimes Company's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3551 tons, Captain B. Lafont, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Massilia.—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, sailed on Thursday for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ula.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, sailed on Thursday for Angerhead (Java), with ballast.

S. S. Chanda.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chanda, 3960 tons, Captain F. Cunningham, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Marmora with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo passed Suez at 6 a.m. on Thursday.

VESSELS IN PORT.

THURSDAY, September 4, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A.	Kirkee	Currie	J. F. & Co
B.	City of Glasgow	Wilson	K. N. & Co.
C. & R.	Chindmara	Brocq	M. M. & Co.
D. & E.	Sangola	—cock	M. M. & Co.
F.	Strathearn	Braddon	K. N. & Co.
H.	Brinkurn	Proctor	K. N. & Co.
K.	Penang Maru	Murazumi	N. Y. K.
M.	China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
N.	Umvolosi	Miller	W. & A. G. & Co.
O.	Redbridge	Vasmery	W. & A. G. & Co.
P.	Uhenfels	Olbrana	W. & A. G. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1.	Nurani	Atkin	T. M. & Co.
2.	Palamcotta	Elton	M. M. & Co.
5.	Persia	Mardo	A. L. S. N. & Co.
6.	Chanda	Cunningham	M. M. & Co.
7.	Rysbergen	Burgen	M. M. & Co.
8.	Baco	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
9.	Luberfels	Kohler	W. & A. G. & Co.
10. & 11	City of York	Breamer	K.N. & Co.
10 & 11	Delta	Martin	P. & O. Sh. & Co
12. & 13	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O.N. S. & Co.
14.	Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.
15.	Crostella	Sockain	W. & A.G. & Co.
16.	Ospri	Portamato	Rubattino L. Co.

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co.
Saraswati	Ebram	B. S. N. & Co.
Sabarmate	Samsoodin	B. S. N. & Co.

Offside O.

Konig	Cultzan	A. S. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Adamsturm	Hatenkelk.	
Baron	Cawdor	aisole
Budrie	Fisher	Arab Stm Co
Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	
Colaba	Robertson	M. M. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Island

POONA IN THE SEASON.

A. D. C's. "PIERROT PARTY."

THE I. C. S. WEEK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 4.

The A. D. C. have at last made a start, and put on a "Pierrot Party" last Friday and Saturday. Mr. Frost, the Hony. Secretary, had got together a good cast, and the show was much appreciated by good houses both nights, Their Excellencies bringing a party the first night. The front seats were practically full, but the back seats were by no means so. For some reason they never do fill in the Gymkhana, though various committees have done all in their power to popularise them, by having public bars, etc.

To turn to the performance; there was an opening chorus and one at the end of each part. The cream of the performance was undoubtedly Mrs. Binning, whom you of course know well in Bombay. Her magnificent voice was heard to great effect in "Echoes" and "Never mind the Weather." Our old favourite, Mrs. Vines, gave as "Plumstones" and "Oh, no John," while Mrs. Venn-Ellis looked and sung charmingly. Her selections were "The Big Bamboo," and "My little Grey Home in the West." Miss Jephson has a nice soprano and gave a good rendering of "Oh, Lovely Night," and "Starry Words." Mr. Wright, who has a fine tenor, sung twice, while the comic element was supplied by Messrs. Douglas, Edwards and Wingate. Mr. A. L. Cowen had very kindly put his services at the disposal of the A. D. C. and had helped Mr. Frost very much in the production. We hope the A. D. C. will manage to put on a play. There is lots of talent but there seems to be some difficulty in fixing on one that would appeals to the people. The musical comedy has fallen through, from lack of a chorus master. We sadly miss Captain and Mrs. Franshawe, who were responsible for so many fine productions in the past, such as "Miss Hook of Holland" and others.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The tennis tournament progresses slowly but surely. The most surprising even so far was the defeat of the favourites Captains Lucas and Molony by Major Robinson and Captain Hayne by two sets to one. Captain Lucas was quite off colour, but his labours as M. F. H. give him little or no time for practice. The finalists for the Ladies' Double are Mrs. Cuming and Miss Sutherland v. Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Forbes Tullock, while the Singles lie between Mrs. Forbes Tulloch, and Miss McIver. Mr. Forbes Tulloch has an excellent chance of winning both. They play to-morrow, weather of course permitting.

"TRUSTEE'S" WIN.

We had two days' racing last week, the most exciting episode being the victory of Trustee, which brought in a dividend of Rs. 1,914 for a win and quiet one. Nothing very sensational occurred, except in the first race, when Brown came with a great rush on Zakki Pasha, and—catching Ruiz napping—made a dead heat with Baloz for first place. Baloz was a win, two by the owner and one by a lucky punter who also had a ticket for a place. Not a bad return for an investment of Rs. 20—Rs. 2,556.

STEEPLECHASE ACCIDENT.

On Saturday there was a sensation in the steeplechase when J. P. came down with a crash and broke his neck, Scott luckily escaping with nothing worse than a bad shaking. There were a lot of people present on both days including Their Excellencies who brought a large party. The first day of the opening meeting yesterday, which included the Poona Derby, was a very hot favorite, and his supporters were handed back their money. The Derby went to the favourite, Nakib, though Ali bin Talib's fine pony, Black Malik, came with a great rush at the finish, and hearby brought off a great surprize. He was placed third. It was a depressing day, raining on and off most of the time and the attendance was not very large.

THE I. C. S. WEEK.

The I. C. S. week starts on Saturday, and their ball is on Monday. They are playing the Gymkhana at cricket and tennis, dine together on Saturday, and have the usual motor meet on Sunday.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

The less said the better about the two recently played cricket matches, so far at least as the Presidency are concerned. Against the Hindus, Baloo in the first innings and Sempre in the second seemed to be able to do what they liked with the batsmen, in fact as soon as Greig was out the rest seemed to lose heart. Against the Parsis it was bad fielding that threw away the match. Had Haughton held Kanga, when the latter had made under 20, and some of the other dropped catches been held, the Parsis ought not to have made more than 150, and the Presidency might have had a couple of hours batting on the "plum" wicket on Monday night. As it was, on the rapidly drying wicket Kanga was absolutely unplayable on Tuesday morning he seemed to be able to make the ball do anything but speak. After the heavy roller had been put over it, it played very much better. Haughton's fifty-five out of eighty-four for the first wicket was a great performance, and Greig, Salter and Stileman all put up useful scores, while Dobbie made two great hits out of the ground, one going straight into a motor. Dobbie bowled very well indeed, and was was not well treated by the fieldsmen. Yet even so he got six wickets for sixty-eight runs. What a bean-feast he would have had if he had had a chance of bowling on the Tuesday wicket.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

The crops are coming up very fast round Poona and it looks as though we shall have to stop hunting earlier than usual. I have heard no more about the proposed standing camp, and in any case there must be crops all over the district now.

On Thursday last the meet was at Kalas, and about seventy were out, including His Excellency and Lady Willingdon, other ladies that I noticed being Lady Barrett, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Forbes Tullock, Mrs. Jourdain, Mrs. Sweeny, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Corbould-Warren, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Beaumont-Nesbit.

We had a really fine run of an hour and three-quarters, but the jack escaped from the hounds only to be drowned in the river. There was only a small field of about sixteen at Wagholi on Saturday, and though several foxes were viewed, there seemed no scent, and nothing much was done. On Sunday the meet was at the 8th milestone on the Bombay Load. There were about fifty out. We had two or three good gallops and killed a jack, the brush being presented to Mrs. Collum, who has come up with her husband from Bangalore. I think this is the first time she has been out this season. On Tuesday the meet was at Khondwa Khed. There were about thirty-five out, and a very good run we had, as a jack was found at once in the nullah, and luckily set his mask for Katraj. The going was fair at first, but soon got very rocky, and when they ran up a spur near Gara village, most prople cried enough, and went home. As a matter of fact they eventually killed after 2½ hours, only seven being in at the kill including the Master and two whips. It was too much to be Alpine climbing for most of us.

SENIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

The following is the draw for the Senior Polo Tournament which starts this afternoon.

Inniskilling Dragoons, v. 33rd Cavary; 32nd Lancers v. Poona Gymkhana; The Beetles v. 26th Light Cavalry; 14th Hussars, v. Poona Horse.

The first two matches takes place to-day and the next two to-morrow.

Colonel Hill and Officers XII Pioneers are "At Home" to-day; Mr. Michael Kennedy and Officers Indian D.S.O. and Police to-morrow; Col. Pike and Officers R. A. M. C. on Monday and Sir Richard Lamb in the final. We ought to get some very good games. The holders are the 33rd Cavalry. The W.I.T.C. are giving cups of the total value of Rs. 1,000 to the winners to be won outright. The first round, anyway, is to be played on the Race Course Ground, and there is a great discussion as to whether members of the Gymkhana, who after all finance the Polo Club should be charged entrance fees to cover the cost, presumably, of the temp Grand Stand which has been erected here. There is to be a General meeting to discuss the matter to-morrow.

BOMBAY ACCIDENTS.

TWO WOMEN AND ONE MAN KILLED.

Anandiabi (35) working as a labour at the Prince of Wales Museum, under construction, was standing on a plank on the third floor giving some chunam to the masons, when the plank, which was placed cross wise on other planks, went down on one side and the deceased and the plank fell on to the floor below. She became unconscious and died the same night. Mr. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body yesterday when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Kamlabia (25) who was a labourer in the Sassoon Dock Yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was knocked down and run over by a train while she was in the act of placing a piece of iron pipe in position under the wheel to erect a platform. She was extricated and removed to hospital where she died in an hour's time.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by an accidental fall under a goods train.

A stevedore labourer named Mukmat Gul Amir (35), working in No. 2 hold of the steamship Delta lying in the Victoria Docks, while trying to shove a sling of planks, overbalanced himself and fell into the lower hold on his head. He was picked up and brought on to the deck where he died in a short time.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

ADVANTAGES AND DRAWBACKS

Now that the question of the Government sanctioning the construction of a Channel Tunnel has come up afresh for consideration, it is a matter for congratulation that we possess a Naval War Staff as well as a General Staff for the Army, by whom and between whom the problem can be soberly discussed in all its bearings. writes the military correspondent of the "Morning Post." Questions of this kind lend themselves better to decision at the hands of bodies of experts than at the hands of individuals, however, eminent, and the views of the professional advisers of the Cabinet undoubtedly gain in force with the public from the knowledge that when Prince Louis of Battenberg or Sir John French makes a pronouncement on such a subject as this they are speaking not merely for themselves but also on behalf of associations of highly educated officers who have very carefully examined the subject and who have confidential information at their disposal concerning it. In his reply to the deputation which he received in the House of Commons last week. Mr. Asquith was naturally careful not to commit himself in any way beyond intimating that the question was to be considered afresh, and beyond admitting that new factors which had arisen since it was last reviewed officially might alter the strategical aspects of the case. These strategical aspects must inevitably govern any decision which may ultimately be arrived at. Apart from them, there can be little doubt that the existence of such a tunnel would be advantageous, while the promoters of the scheme, appear to entertain no doubt whatever either as to its feasibility or as to its success as a financial and commercial undertaking.

The opposition to the project on the part of sailors and soldiers has always been based upon the fear that, were it to be carried out, an enemy might in time of war secure possession of the outlet at our end as well as of the country in its immediate vicinity. In such an eventuality the enemy would have secured a bridgehead, as it were, in virtue of which hostile troops could be poured through the tunnel, with the result that our naval defences against invasion would automatically have been brought to naught. In introducing the deputation to Mr. Asquith Mr. Fell referred to the fact that air navigation had altered our position as an island, and this was no doubt one of those new factors in relation to forms of naval and military warfare which the Prime Minister had in mind in his reply. Whether air navigation has really altered our insular position from the strategical point of view very appreciably is no doubt a matter of opinion; but it is worth noting that if our insular position has been altered by this particular factor, aeronautics might perhaps facilitate the seizure of our end, of the tunnel by an antagonist in time of war, and might, therefore, render its existence an even greater national danger than it would have been a few years ago. It has never been suggested by the opponents of the scheme, of whom Lord Wolseley was the most resolute and the most authoritative, that the capture of the Dover end of the tunnel would be a simple enterprise for an enemy to undertake; they have merely urged that such an operation might prove possible, and that if it were to be actually carried into effect the result in all likelihood prove disastrous to the United Kingdom. Colonel Yate's reference to the possibility of the Channel being closed to us in time of war by sudden raids and aircraft, although, providing a telling argument in favour of the project from the point of view of food supply, was rather of the nature of a two-edged weapon, because a sudden raid is just the kind of event which would make the tunnel a grave peril to the nation.

DESTRUCTION IN EMERGENCY.

Advocates of the scheme always insist that nothing would be easier than to destroy the tunnel in case of emergency in time of war. Looking at the question from the scientific point of view alone, that is perfectly true. Knowledge of electricity and chemistry has reached a stage ensuring that all technical difficulties in the way of effective demolition have been removed. But if a tunnel is to be blown up the personal factor has inevitably to be introduced. Somebody has got to do something. In this particular case a very serious responsibility would be imposed upon the official charged with the duty of destruction if this depended upon his own decision, and the thing might not be done at the right time by the official or it might not be done at all if he had to await the decision of somebody else or the fiat of one of those consultative bodies which naval and military men so profoundly distrust when it comes to a question of action. It is a remarkable circumstance that in latter-day warfare your enemy invariably manages to use your tunnel if his army reaches it—such at least is the teaching of experience in the field. Either the tunnel is not blown up in spite of elaborate plans for doing so (as was the case in the Vosges in the Franco-German War) or else communication through it is speedily restored in spite of its having been blown up (as was the case at Laing's Nek in 1900). There has been no case of a tunnel under the sea or under a water-way figuring in hostilities up to the present time it is true, and there can be no doubt that if the Channel Tunnel were to be successfully flooded it would inevitably be closed for a considerable time. But one does not feel absolutely certain that the necessary steps would be taken when the emergency arose.

Still, while pointing out the nature of the strategical objections to this great, and in some respects attractive, scheme for joining the United Kingdom to France, it has to be admitted that under the existing international conditions those objections appear to be less prohibitive than they were when Lord Wolseley pronounced himself so emphatically with regard to the design and when Lord Lansdowne's Committee declared against it in 1883. Those international conditions provide, indeed, certain arguments in favour of the scheme even from the purely strategical point of view. Given that the further end of the tunnel rests in the hands of an ally, or of a Power on the neutrality of which we could at the worst implicitly depend, it ceases to be a danger in time of war and under certain circumstances may even become of very great benefit. It has often been urged that the existence of such a tunnel would facilitate the upkeep of our food supply in time of war, and with a friendly France holding its Continental terminal there would seem to be some force in this contention. In discussing this question of food-supply, the practical conditions of naval warfare are apt to be sometimes rather overlooked, and one feels some little doubt whether Mr. Asquith summed up the situation quite correctly when he pointed out to the deputation a few days ago that "the question of feeding our people or of preserving our communications across the Channel is a question of whether or not we have an invincible Navy and command of the sea."

COMMAND OF THE SEA.

In the event of a contest with an enemy possessing respectable naval resources our maritime communications are sure to be to some extent interfered with, to what extent will depend upon the potentialities of our opponent's combatant sea power. In naval warfare there, as a rule, is no such thing as absolute and complete command of the sea. One of the greatest of authorities on the subject of maritime warfare has laid this down as an axiom. This month one hundred years ago, at a juncture when we had been dominating the maritime theatre of war ever since Trafalgar and were supreme afloat, it came about that a British Army was besieging the semi-obsolete coast-fortress of San Sebastian; but British warships did not, in spite of our command of the sea, deter the French from pouring supplies and reinforcements into the oldfashioned place of arms by water, and it was largely owing to this naval failure on our part that the garrison was enabled to keep our troops at bay for weeks, and that these suffered such grievous losses before the stronghold eventually fell. In the event of hostilities with a naval realm, food prices will almost inevitably rise, even if we have at our command that invincible Navy which members of our present Government talk about so glibly and do so little to secure. It ought not to come to a question of actual famine, no doubt, nor even, perhaps, to one of appreciable shortage of provisions; but there will be anxiety in the country on the subject of sustenance which may prove harassing to the Executive, and, as the years roll on, and as the population of these islands multiplies, matters in this respect will tend to become worse. Under such circumstances the possession of an assured channel of supply through a tunnel would not only help to keep prices down, but it would also serve to allay alarm, and might prevent panic.

POSSIBLE STRATEGICAL BOON.

And there is also another direction in which the existence of a Channel Tunnel might in certain situations prove an enormous strategical boon to this country. In 1911 the Agadir affair brought about an international situation which rendered it possible that we might have to send our Expeditionary Force at short notice to the Continent. It has been reported that a sharp difference of opinion thereupon manifested itself between the Admiralty and the military authorities, the former manifesting a very marked disinclination to assume the responsibility for safeguarding troop-transports in passage across the narrow seas: Supposing this to have been actually the case, one would be disposed to attribute the attitude of the Admiralty to a failure to recognise the principle that in war effort must be concentrated on the decisive point rather than to a conviction on the part of the sailor that the Royal Navy was incapable of establishing command of the Channel. Still, be that as it may, it stands to reason that the duty of protecting transports in the early days of a campaign must inevitably aggravate the difficulties with which our admirals would have to contend, and that if the troops could be sent to the Continent below the sea instead of across its surface, the problem of getting them to the seat of war would be greatly facilitated. At the same time, it must be remembered that there are limits to the number of troops of all arms which can be got along a given line of railway in a given time, and that if rapid concentration in the theatre of war were regarded as indispensable it seems doubtful whether the tunnel alone—presuming it to be constructed for only a double line of railway—would fully meet the requirements of the case. On the other hand, it could hardly fail to provide an admirable line of communications between our Army and the United Kingdom, once that Army had reached its destination.

It has to be admitted, in fact, that purely strategical arguments are not wholly on the side of the opponents to the scheme, and that in some respects the international conditions of to-day tend to weaken the force of the objections which were entertained to the tunnel by sailors and soldiers when the subject attracted so much attention in the country and aroused such acute controversy a generation ago.

THE SECRET PLAGUE.

DOCTORS AND STATESMEN.

The decision of the Government to act on the proposal of the doctors and to appoint a Royal Commission on the subject of the most revolting of all the diseases that scourge humanity was pretty clearly foreshadowed in Lord Morley's speech last week, writes "Administrator" in the "Nation" of August 16. Everybody who has been in touch with life and health in the mass, whether as doctor, or official, or guardian of the poor, or magistrate, must have asked himself, when faced with the vast and widespread consequences of the disease, whether society was as powerless to protect the innocent and the unborn from this hideous and devastating poison as it apparently believed itself to be. Brieux's plays must have brought the same question to the minds of thousands who know nothing from experience or observation of the facts and figures of the health of the nation, and to whom this terrible evil had been a vague shadow on the happiness and life of the race. The world is full of injustice and undeserved catastrophe; but is it really impossible to lift a finger to save men and women and children from this curse, "transmitted in the dark from generation to generation."?

Lord Morley said last week that the surgeon's reason of State cannot stand as the sole decisive factor. That is truer even of this than of other questions of health. The doctor is the scientific expert, who presents certain laws and principles, laboriously acquired, and often tentatively submitted, for the guidance of the statesmen. Doctors are ministers in the real sense of the term: they advise, but they do not rule. It might happen that they could cure this or that disease, but only by methods that would do irreparable injury to society or the race. In some circles there is a temptation to put doctors in a false position; to make them a kind of priesthood, with a mysterious and a universal wisdom. Statesmen can never make that mistake, for their dependence on popular confidence obliges them to weigh the advice of the doctors as they would weigh the advice of experts of any other kind, and to keep in view not only what the doctors tell them, but the hundred and one other circumstances that the doctors are not called upon to consider.

COMPLICATED PROBLEMS.

Some problems that are medical problems to the doctor are also social problems to the statesman. This particular problem has the further complication of sex. It is due to this that it is a problem with a fierce and painful past. One thing, however, is quite certain. The degrading view of woman, involved in the desperate and shameful expedient that England renounced a generation ago, is fast vanishing, and no Government could hold office for an hour that tried, under any pretext, to revive the old false discipline by which the stronger sex sought to purchase immunity for its pleasures. Public opinion on that question has advanced rather than fallen back in the thirty years that have elapsed since that battle was won. And not public opinion only, but expert opinion too. That is very clear from the doctors' discussion of this disease and its treatment, and the possible courses before the race, at the Albert Hall last Saturday. There were the specialists from France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Denmark, and the United States, besides our leading physicians, and the doctors whose business it is to watch over the health of the Army. They brought the experience of many countries and many systems, sifted and mastered by powerful minds, concentrated for many years on this problem.

And the capital and most striking result of the discussion is the abandonment of the case for regulated prostitution. Professor Blaschko, of Berlin, gave it as his opinion that "the regulation of prostitution had proved such regulation does not control the most dangerous individuals, i.e., those who are not crippled by this malady from spreading the infection." Professor Pontoppidan ,of Copenhagen, explained that compulsory regulation had broken down in Denmark seven years ago for that very reason, and that it had been abolished in consequence. A Lyons doctor showed that a similar change had led to a doubling of the attendances for notification in that city. Our own specialists were not less emphatic in throwing discredit on compulsion. All compulsion was useless, said Dr. Douglas White, for it led to concealment; and Mr. Ernest Lake, the senior surgeon at the London Lock Hospital, agreed that the day for compulsion had passed. The resolutions adopted made no reference to this policy. The doctors do not ask for it. They are looking elsewhere for remedies.

EDUCATION, TREATMENT AND NOTIFICATION.

The whole subject has thus been freed from the shadow of its past, and this is an enormous gain. The general policy of the doctors may be summed up in education, treatment and notification. The resolutions adopted last Saturday called on the Governments of all the countries represented "(1) to institute a system of confidential notification of the disease to a sanitory authority where such notification does not already obtain; and (2) to make systematic provision for the diagnosis and treatment of all cases of syphilis not otherwise provided for." These resolutions lay down a general policy, and the Royal Commission will consider its merits and difficulties, as everybody is aware, but the greatest difficulty has been removed now that the question has been forced into the light, and forced into the light as a new question disentangled from a hateful past. We may hope to see an end of the false and treacherous delicacy that has left the young in so many cases to find out for themselves tha the penalty for the first hour of self-gratification may be death or madness, or horrible infection of those around them. Notification, under various forms, is working with great success in Denmark, in France, and in the United States. Dr. Woods Hutchinson, of New York, a nephew of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, explained that in New York patients were known by number, and that the Health Laboratory was making 150 examinations daily. He pointed out the great hopefulness of notification, now that Professor Ehrlich had found a treatment which would clear the blood, at any rate for a time, of infective material. This meant that a patient could be rendered harmless by prompt notification. The policy is not in any sense a notice policy; the doctors were all agreed upon that. It must be a health policy: the scientific and organised treatment of disease in the way that makes it easiest for the patient to seek it, and for those free from it to escape it. It means great expenditure, as they have found in Copenhagen, but that is no obstacle when the life and mind of a race have so much at stake. We may hope that we are approaching this deadly disease in the way and the spirit in which we have approached and begun to tame the disease, in some respects less deadly, of tuberculosis.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS BY THE ARABIA.

The following passengers are booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer Arabia sailing on Saturday:—

Beachcroft, Hon. Mr. Justice C. P.; Beachcroft, Mrs.; Cooper, Mr. A.; Desai, Mr. H. V.; Duff, Mr. Gordon; Fletcher, Hon. Mr. Justice E. E.; France, Mrs. J. C.; Hassan, Mr. Wajahat; Higby, Miss E.; Jenkins, Hon. Sir Lawrence; Johnson, Mr.; Johri, Mr. Mohan Ram; Kerr, Master; Kerr, Miss; Khan, Mr. A. H.; Knowles, Mr. J. E.; Mullick, Mrs. K. A.; Newth, Miss; Normand, Capt. S. K.; Patel, Mr. B. S.; Pearson, Mrs. H. J.; Porter, Mrs. H.; Powell, Mr. Stanley L.; Powell, Miss; Rahim, Mr. K. A.; Robertson, Mrs. S. D.; Rushton, Mrs. and two children; Simpson, Mrs. W.; Sinha, Hon. Mr. S. P.; Stephens, Hon. Mr. Justice H. L.; Tallack, Mr. C. M. and Mrs.; Waller, Mr. R. S. de W.; Wesley, Rev. B. P.; Witts, R. E. Mr. F. V. B.; Woodroffe, Hon. Mr. Justice J. G.; Radford, Mr. E. A.; Bessant, Mrs. and 2 children; Malhetra, Mr. K. D.; Saram, Mr. B. Devi; Watts, Mrs. E. P.; Zobel, Mr. Joseph; Ralgi, Mr. N. M.; Tikku, Mr.; Iyengar, Mr. Narasingh; Kayandi, Mr. N. A.; Ghose, Mr. C. C.; Gupta, Mrs. N.; Chunder, Mr.; Min Din, Mr. and Mrs.; Richwald, Captain W. F.; Jenkins, Mr. John; Stainforth, Mrs. H. G.; Holst, Mr.; Bessant, Mr. H. H.; Bessant two Misses; Mu'r, Mr.; Viswanath, Mr. A.; Lowndes, Mr. R. C.; McCash, Mr. W.; Melhuish, Capt. H. M. H.; Sastry, Mr.; Chowdhery, Mr. G. C.; Ghose, Mr.; Houghton, Mrs.; Hall, Mrs. and child; Mitter, Mr.; Redhead, Miss G.; Richwald, Mrs. infant and nurse; Wingrove, Miss; Butler, Mr. C. J.; and Mitter, Mr. P. C.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the Anglo-Indian Empire League, and in doing so, I trust that my appeal for sympathy and co-operation will not be made in vain.

As some misunderstanding appea to exist regarding the question eligibility to become members, I tak this opportunity of stating that only Europeans and persons who can satisfy my Council that they are of European Descent, are permitted to be enrolled as members. Recent events prove it has become absolutely essential for every person who is proud of his British ancestry and connections to do all in his, or her power to maintain the British Supremacy in the Indian Empire and to safeguard the interests of those born or domiciled in the land of our adoption.

From the many reports that have been appearing from time to time in the public, press, ample evidence, can be obtained, that during the four short years the League has been in existence it has succeeded in securing several important concessions from the Government for the European and Anglo-Indian Communities, not the least of these being representation of their interests on the Supreme Council of India. In this the Anglo-Indian Empire League has scored a signal success over all other similar associations inasmuch as that their President-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, has been selected to represent these communities.

As is well-known, several similar associations, purporting to represent the European and Anglo-Indian Commembers of these Associations that sprung up in different parts of India and Burma during the past forty years, but have accomplished practically nothing for the people they claimed to represent. It is from the members of these Associations that the Anglo-Indian Empire League has sprung. That the League has proved itself worthy of your support, can be claimed with the fullest justification.

Among some of the many important problems, the League hopes to take in hand before the end of the current official year, are the following:—

(a) Representation of our interests on the Bombay Legislative Council.
(b) Representation of our interests on the Bombay Municipal Corporation.
(c) Representation of our interests on the Various Local Boards and Committees.
(d) Last but not least, "Free Primary Education" for the poorer classes.

The above are matters affecting us in the Bombay Presidency, but in all matters Imperial affecting our Communities in India, action will be taken by the Executive Council,, of the League, which at present is situated in Calcutta, and who will carefully consider all questions regarding the welfare of our Communities, to be laid before the Imperial Legislative Council by our representative.

Among these matters may be mentioned the clause in the conditions of Service under the Government of India, which debars any person "born in India" (whether pure Europeans or otherwise), from obtaining appointments in the Imperial Grades of the Public Services in India.

It will be seen that it is of vital importance to every Britisher in India, to come forward and support the Anglo-Indian Empire League, for it is only by concerted action that we can ever hope to remove at least some of the obstacles in the way of our progress as a community.

Any further information you may require will be gladly furnished you by our Hony. Secretary, who can be seen daily at our office situated in Wheeler's Building (3rd Floor), No. 218, Hornby Road, (above Messrs. Singer's Limited), Fort, Bombay.

Yours etc.,
H. A. H. PAYNE,
Offg: President-in-Council,
Western India Branch,
Anglo-Indian Empire League.
218, Hornby Rd. September, 4th 1913.

APPEAL FOR WATER-SUPPLY IN "G" WARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter signed "Thread of Life" in your issue of 2nd instant, why should not the fazendar be compelled to allow the laying of the water pipe when he receives an annual ground rent or tax from the occupants of the house, considering the fact that most of the other fazendars have been allowed this privilege? Can the Municipal Commissioner not compel the landlord to allow the laying of the water-pipe, on this ground? The use of well water has been largely discussed as not safe and good for human consumption, and this also can only be obtained by additional expense and trouble in employing persons to draw the water.

Who will help us if not the Municipality? Will any of your readers suggest how the grievance may be remedied?—Yours, etc.,

ONE IN NEED.

Sept. 4.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

SELECTION OF THE CONTENDING ELEVENS.

CLOSE GAMES EXPECTED.

The Bombay Cricket Carnival commences on Monday and the different Selection Committees are busy selecting teams to represent their respective sides. The part of the Esplanade maiden facing the Bombay Gymkhana where the contests are to take place is being transformed into a sort of a Roman forum and tents are being pitched on the western side for the convenience of the leading local Gymkhanas while on the side bounded by Wandley Road, stands are being erected to accommodate the smaller clubs and the general public. The tournament is being looked forward to with the keenest interest and as the several Selection Committees are leaving no stone unturned to put the strongest possible teams in the field close games are expected. The first match of the tournament takes place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday between the Parsis and the Mahomedans, while the rivals in the second round which commences on the succeeding Thursday are the Presidency Europeans and the Hindus, the final contest being played by the winners of the first two matches, on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant.

THE PARSIS.

The Selection Committee met last evening when the following were selected to play for the Parsis against the Mahomedans on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next:

1. Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.)
2. Mr. J. S. Warden.
3. Mr. R. P. Meherhomji.
4. Mr. H. F. Mulla.
5. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
6. Mr. D. D. Driver.
7. Mr. M. D. Parekh.
8. Mr. J. Elchidana.
9. Mr. J. A. Elavia.
10. Mr. B. H. Mirza.
11. Mr. H. J. Vajifdar.

Reserves: Messrs. P. D. Chothia, S. Madon, and P. Warden.

Umpire: Mr. R. E. Mody.

Practically the same team is taking the field on Monday that did service at Poona early this week. The only change is R. P. Meherhomji who is playing next week but whose place owing to his illness was taken at Poona by P. D. Chothia. S. Madon, one of the reserves who has played before for his side in international contests, is a fairly good bowler possessing a perfect length. P. Warden, the last of the reserves, is a new-comer. He is a good all-round man, who has distinguished himself in club matches.

THE MAHOMEDANS

The Mahomedan Selection Committee met yesterday but after some slight discussion adjourned till to-day. Thus no definite selections have yet been made but the following is the most likely team to be selected at to-day's meeting:—

(1) Mr. Saleh Mahomed (Cashmere).
(2) Mr. Pheroze Khan (Cashmere).
(3) Mr. Usuf Beg (Poona).
(4) Mr. C. M. Ali (Bombay).
(5) Mr. S. A. Aziz (Bombay).
(6) Mr. Abdul Aziz (Delhi).
(7) Mr. Nazir Hussein (Delhi).
(8) Mr. K. Tamboowalla (Bombay).
(9) Mr. Mahamood (Bombay).
(10) Mr. S. U. Patel.
(11) Mr. Peer Mahomed, Mr. S. A. Razak or Mr. Mullaji.

It will be seen that the representatives of Aligarh, once the stronghold of Mahomedan cricket, are conspicuous by their absence. Two of their men, Shefkat Hussein and Syed Hussein who made the trip to England three years ago with the All-India team are no longer in representative-match form. The third, K. Salamuddin is as good as even but has not been able to come to Bombay. The first five of the team given above might be regarded as certainties. The next four men will also in all probability be selected and the only uncertainty that exists is about the last two places, for which there are four candidates.

THE HINDUS.

The Hindu team will be selected in a day or two and there will be a few changes from the team that played at Poona last week. Rasker and Joshi of Poona as also Swami of Bombay, will probably go, and their places are likely to be filled by C. V. Mehta, P. Shivram, and K. A. Date or Dongre. Mehta, the ex-captain of the Hindus, is in his best form this season and played beautiful cricket yesterday hitting up 48, the highest score on his side against the Islam Gymkhana, in masterly fashion. It is however not certain whether he will accept the Committee's invitation to play next week. Shivram and Date are all old-stagers who are well-known to the cricketing public, while Dongre, the young Xavierite, is a good all-rounder.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA V. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A match was played yesterday between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face, resulting in a draw. The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S. U. Patel, c Sempre, b Rane.....	1
S. A. Aziz, b Sempre.....	2
S. A. Razak, b Rane.....	10
C. M. Ali, c Purshotam, b Rane...	5
Ferozekhan, l-b-w, b Purshotam	43
A. Aziz, c Prabhakar, b Sempre...	7
S. Mahmood, c Gunpat, b Sempre.	5
A. K. Tamboowalla, c Swami, b Purshotam	5
Saleh Mahomed, b Rane.....	35
Oomer, not out	12
S. C. Tyabji, b Sempre.....	1
Extras.....	19
Total.....	145

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Kantick, c Aziz, b Saleh Mahomed	5
P. Gunpat, b S. A. Aziz.....	22
V. S. Dongre, b Saleh Mahomed...	0
C. V. Mehta, c Saleh Mahomed, b Ali	48
H. L. Sempre, c Pherozekhan, b Saleh Mahomed	34
H. L. Sempre, c Ferozekhan, b Dr. Prabhakar, not out.....	0
K. Seshachari, not out.....	0
The rest did not bat	
Extras.....	3
Total (for 6 wickets).....	121

BANK OF BOMBAY vs. ALFRED CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Oval on Wednesday and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 39 runs. The following are the scores.—

Bank of Bombay Cricket Club scores.—Y. A. Navalkar, 9; M. Trilokekar, 28; R. B. Shroff, 20; B. Mistry, 3; H. J. Dibbo, 0; N. S. Guzder, 0; B. H. Lochhead, 1; G. Stu. Milne, 0; J. P. St. Anne (not out) 13; B. A. Talpade, 0; G. C. Kirtikar, 14; extras, 6. Total 94.

ALFRED CRICKET CLUB.

H. David, 14; S. J. Talati, 10; M. R. Mulla, 0; Driver, 17; Daruwala, 8; Dadachandji, 0; P. P. Shroff, 2; I. Joseph, 0; Irani, 1; Jacob, 1; N. C. Talati (not out),0; extras, 2. Total 55.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Sussex beat Surrey at Hastings by 21 runs.

Hampshire and Leicestershire at Leicester, and Yorkshire and the M. C. C. at Scarborough, were drawn, the first-named elevens gaining a first-innings victory.

GOLF.

THE GOLFERS' CUP: THIRD ROUND.

The third round in the competition has now been brought to a close, with the result that eight competitors have now to contest the fourth round for entry into the semi-final.

Jessop is the only plus player now left in and, as he appears to be in good form, he should have a good chance of getting through. In the next round he has to meet Collins and give him eight strokes.

Innes Ker is another who stands a good chance, but there is a dark horse in Fraser, who has a liberal handicap and may upset all calculations.

Jessop only just managed to beat Lattey in this round on the last green, and Fraser had a similar result in his match with Nicholson, who was giving away six strokes.

Macbeth, although conceding Grafton a big handicap, had matters all his own way and won by 4 and 3.

Watts and Barslow were all square after the first round but in the end the latter proved successfully by 2 and 1.

Chery had to scratch owing to indisposition.

The following are the results of the third round:—

J. K. Landon (—3) beat S. H. H. Sitwell (—2), 2 plus 1.

M. Innes Ker (scr.) beat E. Hargreaves (scr.) 3 and 2.

J. Hibbertson (—5) beat D. Forrest (—4) 2 and 1.

J. W. Jessop (plus 1) beat H. P. T. Lattey (scr.) 1 up.

W. Fraser (—7) beat M. F. Nicholson (plus 1) 1 up.

N. B. Macbeth (—3) beat J. E. Grafton (—9) 4 and 3.

N. C. Barstow (—9) beat T. H. Watts (—3) 2 and 1.

W. H. Collins, W. O. Cherry scratched after a tie.

THE COMING OLYMPIAD.

MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE WRESTLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Olympic Games Committee continues to draft detailed schemes for the preparation of athletes. For example, with regard to wrestling, it recommends co-operation between athletic, gymnastic and boxing clubs, so as to attract men to wrestling. It is also enlisting the co-operation of army and navy officers, universities and schools.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

A STRENUOUS GAME.

WEST RIDINGS, 2 TRIES; BOMBAY GYMKHANA, NIL.

Under rather unfavourable conditions, the annual Rugby Football Tournament opened yesterday on the Oval with the meeting of the West Ridings and Bombay Gymkhana. Fairly heavy rain fell before the game and at intervals during play with a heavy shower towards the end, which drove away many of the spectators as the result was fairly evident at the time. Though the ground remained quite playable, the ball was slippery and many promising moves were spoilt. At the best of times, the Ridings are not keen on opening up the game, and with a ball so difficult to hold it was essentially a forwards' game.

That the West Ridings would win was thought to be something of a certainty, but so well were they held in the scrums and so resolute was the tackling that after their two unconverted tries in the first half they could not get over in the second, only once forcing their opponents to touch down. Many active devotees of the game as there are in the Gymkhana, it was a bit too much to meet with no less than four disappointments in their three-quarter line. The Hon. Secretary, Dougall, Hearson and Baker were all crocked recently and at the last moment it was found that Muir was unable to turn out. All things considered, therefore, the winners cannot take any great credit for their win.

Not only can they be thankful that the local team were not as strong as they would in the ordinary way have been, but they cannot be complimented on their tactics as some of them refused to play the whistle. It was not only unnecessary but unfair to tackle or literally throw a man either after the whistle had gone or when he no longer had the ball as they persistently did.

It is beyond doubt that the winners deserved fully the margin by which they won, mainly because they played better both in pack or loose. In the loose the forwards were the more useful in defence, the halves were stronger but no quicker and the threes undoubtedly took their passes better. This last was particularly good when the slippery nature of the ball is considered. At back Halstead and Barstow were well matched at kicking and often gained a good deal of ground by brilliant punts but Barstow shone more at tackling and made no sort of mistake. Some very smart three-quarter moves were seen from one wing to another, the handling being excellent, but frequently they did not gain much ground as each man was well marked as he received the pass.

Except for a weakness in letting a man go when he feinted, the Gymkhana had their tackling to thank for the smallness of the score. Amongst the threes Ash and Maclaren did fine work, Kilby had a deal to do on the left wing, and did it well. Mills and Preston worked very hard at half, the former conspicuous for his kicking and the latter his stopping of rushes, having to put up with an amount of rough handling. The forwards followed up well and got even more of the ball than the other eight, relieving at many critical times with good foot-work.

THE GAME.

On kicking off, the Gymkhana got well up with good foot-work amongst the forwards, Laycock pulling them up with a good kick. Wilson then gave out smartly to Laycock who set the Ridings threes going with a nice bout of passing right along the line. Turner took a difficult pass cleverly, but the tackling was good and no ground was gained. Exchange kicks between Ash and Halstead left the game in the Gymkhana half at the northern end, Turner missing a chance by knocking on. Mills then relieved with a long punt to near the military "25" and a high one by him saw off-side given when Rowe was tackled. The free kick was poor and even a similar one against Preston left the play at that end till Laycock punted to touch at half way. From this Jones tackled Rowe well and a good three-quarter move was well stopped. A promising rush saw Laycock pull Ash down, but from their own half Inder and Preston rushed the ball to neutral ground. Bootland then put in a long run before Kilby pulled him up and Ash got to Turner when he was dangerous, the latter winded for a time. The Ridings were pulled up for foul and Barstow from his "25" found touch at half way. A very good move should then have materialised as the defence was drawn away from the right wing, but Wilson's pass was a bad one. Another move started soon after from right to left among the line, Barstow collared Dennison but he gave to Rowe smartly, who in turn was collared on the goal line. As he fell, his legs went over the touch line, and the referee gave a try instead of "touch in goal."

From the drop out, Kilby took the return well, but the Ridings' threes got going again from the right. A score seemed sure, but Dennison tried to get through on his own and was finely collared by Barstow. Another free went against the Ridings for not putting the ball in straight but the kick was poor. Some exciting scrums took place near the Gymkhana goal line, and eventually Bootland fell on the ball from a kick over. Turner failed to convert the try.

Almost at once from the drop kick the Ridings were dangerous with a three-quarter move, but it ended with Dennison being pulled up. Some long kicking left the ball in the Gymkhana "25" and then they relieved with a long rush headed by Inder, but he made the mistake of trying to pick up and Mills was very unlucky to knock on when likely to run in. The Gymkhana now pressed hard and came back after a "mark" by Halstead. Kemp and Mills then got the threes going very promisingly, but the pass to Maclaren was bad and Putlick failed to gather it. A long kick saw Barstow return to half way, then from a punt by Mills, Turner made a "mark." Mills, Halstead and Kilby took part in long kicks, Barstow then finding touch in the Ridings' half, where the ball was when half time was whistled.

West Ridings, 2 Tries (6 pts.)

Bombay Gymkhana, nil.

On resuming, the Gymkhana pressed, and from a scrum Ash nearly got through but knocked on as Dennison went for him. Kilby then did the same from a pass by Ash and Firth relieved with a good kick to half way. Bootland got off with a nice run, but could not get past Barstow, exchange kicks between Mills and Halstead ending in the Gymkhana "25." Laycock and Bootland then rushed down the line, but the former knocked on. Wilson then slung out to Dennison, but Maclaren intercepted cleverly and had the ball been dry would probably have got clean away.

This went from right to left, Ash diverting a pass but Turner nevertheless getting on to be finely pulled up on the goal line by Rieu. They found no relief from a free, Ash pulling Firth up and Preston punting away well. Rich brought off a good tackle, Mills returning a kick by Halstead to the Ridings' "25." A promising move was started amongst the "threes," but Maclaren missed his pass and an opposing forward getting in a lucky kick Barstow could only find touch at half way. He then returned well a kick by Firth, who once more got on from a long throw from touch by Wilson. A rush to the "25" saw the local side take it back through their forwards, Scott then off-side. Jones was laid out for a time, play still at half way till Wilson with a feint put in a long run to be well pulled up by Maclaren. The Gymkhana following the kick out well kept play at half way and very good foot work saw them well up till Halstead found touch. A foul against the Ridings saw them defending hard, then Maclaren stopped a rush and got the ball away to the "25" as the whistle went for full time, with the score unchanged.

West Ridings:—2 Tries (6 Pts.).
Bombay Gymkhana:—Nil.

The teams were as follows:—

West Ridings:—Halstead, back; Turner, Firth, Dennison and Rowe, three-quarters; Wilson, and Laycock, halves; Lieut. Scott, Lister, Widdup, Bootland, Henderson, Reynolds, Firth and Russell, forwards.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Barstow, back; Maclaren, Ash, Puttick and Kilby, three-quarters; Mills and Preston, halves; Kemp, Inder, Rieu, Rich, Carpenter, Jones, Wilson and Bell, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. Geddis.

FINAL.

The final between the West Ridings and Poona Gymkhana will be played on Saturday.

LOUVOIS BEATEN.

BREEDERS' ST. LEGER WON BY ROSEWORTHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The St. Leger favourite, Louvois, was beaten at Derby to-day in the Breeders' St. Leger, the distance of which is eleven furlongs.

The result was:—

Roseworthy .....1.
Louvois .....2.
Night Hawk 3

Won by half a length; three lengths between second and third. Roseworthy carried the same weight as Louvois. There were four runners.

The betting was 9 to 4 against Roseworthy, 13 to 8 on Louvois, 100 to 6 against Night Hawk.

WOMAN LABOURER'S LOSS.

Rakhinabai, a Hindu labourer residing at Mody Khana, has reported to the police that during her absence from home on Wednesday, her box was broken open and ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 450 was stolen from it.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 4.

To be run on Saturday, 6th September.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on 4th September:—

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Malmsey, 9-5; Pretty Good Sort, 9-3; Canberra, 8-11; Monaleen II, 8-6; Macann, 8-5; Smirk, 8-3; Borgie, 7-9; Starborn, 7-0; Lord Reay, 7-0; and Vic's Pride, 6-4.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Tachreet, 12-0; Castaway, 11-4; Prince Charlie, 11-0; Principal, 11-0; Mahboob, 10-1; Aden, 10-1; Rockbarton, 10-1; Nimar, 9-10; Little King, 9-2; Fyzabad, 9-2; Amood, 9-1; Berlin Girl, 8-13; Wait and Look, 8-13; Duhallow, 10-10; Occident, 10-6; Mercy, 9-7; Munsioor Beg, 9-3; Naserabad, 8-5.

THE AGA KHAN CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Monsoon, Gunboat, Mil, Keerit, Coat-of-Arms, Hilarity, Valerius, Mayfowl, and Flying Fish.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Borambil, Dalmatia, Ute, Polish, Lumination, Chobham, Malmsey, Kempion, Hoppner and Kilbirnie.

H. H. THE 1ST AGA KHAN'S COM. PLATE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Tajilmulook, Rozelmulook, Sir Knight, Regent, Purity, Sunspot, Gold Fish II, Welcome, and Young Hyderi.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Lookman, Abdul Malik, Singer and Mexico.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Raspberry, Chechan, Master Bill, Beynazeer, Baloz, Kimberley, Zaki Pasha, Thank You, Salisbury, Bahlool, Beethoven, Red Fish, Malaveb, Ream, Polish, Old China, and Occident.

THE "CAT AND MOUSE" ACT.

MR. ASQUITH'S EXPOSITION OF ITS PROVISIONS.

The following letter dated August, 14, has been addressed on behalf of the Prime Minister to the Rev. F. L. Donaldson:—

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Prime Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., with regard to the operation of the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act, and to say in reply that the inaccuracies in the Memorial handed to him on behalf of a deputation of clergy which were alluded to in his previous letter are as follows:—

1. The Memorial states that "by the provisions of the Act our fellow citizens may be incarcerated, let out of prison, and re-incarcerated at the will of the Home Secretary." There is no foundation for the statement that any persons may be incarcerated at the will of the Home Secretary. The persons to whom the Act applies are "incarcerated" by the ordinary Courts for offences against the laws of the country. The Act merely enables the Home Secretary to let them out of prison for a limited time when ill-health, produced by their own conduct in prison, makes this desirable. When they are brought back to prison to serve out their sentences, it is not by the mere will of the Home Secretary, but in accordance with the express terms of the Statute.

2. The Memorial speaks of the Act as "bringing to the verge of death those who come under its operations." The Act does not, and cannot, bring any prisoner to the verge of death; if any prisoner is brought to the verge of death it is by his or her own voluntary refusal of food. What the Act does is to prevent the prisoner carrying refusal of food to the point of suicide, by enabling the Home Secretary to realise him or her temporarily from prison.

3. The Memorial asks for "the abandonment of prosecutions under this Act." There are no prosecutions under the Act. No persons is affected by the Act until he has been prosecuted and condemned by the Courts of Law of the cuontry, and until, by his own conduct in prison, he renders his temporary discharge necessary.

With reference to the latter part of your letter, the Prime Minister desires me to disclaim any discourtesy on his part towards the members of the deputation; but he is of opinion that there would be no advantage in his receiving a deputation on the subject of an Act which has so recently been passed into law after full debate in Parliament, and the provisions of which are so entirely different from what the members of the deputation have been led to believe them to be.—Yours faithfully,

ERIC DRUMMOND.

SIMLA EXTENSION SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

The "Pioneer" states, with regard to the Simla extension, that the Rajas of Keonthal and Kothi have agreed to cede the jurisdiction over certain lands and bazars in and about Simla.

FUEL FOR MOTOR-CARS.

THE PROMISE OF BENZOL.

A number of tests with benzol as a motor-car fuel were carried out about a month ago at Brooklands under the direction of the *Motor*, and the detailed results, which are now available, present a good many points of interest. The trials, in which over 30 different cars and carburettors were engaged, were not intended to be comparative as between particular cars or carburettors, but were conducted with the object of discovering the difference in the behaviour of the various machines when run on petrol and on benzol. They were divided into four parts. In the first each car was supplied with half a gallon of one of the standard brands of petrol. (Shell I. or II. or Pratt's I. or II.), and was run round the track till its tank was dry, the distance covered being accurately determined in each case. Then, precautions having been taken to ensure that the float chambers of the carburettors were completely empty of petrol, each was supplied with half a gallon of benzol having a specific gravity of approximately 0.882 at 60deg. F., and the distance each were able to run on that quantity was measured, no alteration or adjustment being made to the carburettors, which remained exactly as they were in the previous test with petrol. In the third series of tests, which were conducted in the same manner as the other two, petrol was again employed, but permission was granted, and taken advantage of in every case, to change the brand employed. In the fourth and last series benzol was again served out, but a short time was allowed (20 minutes or half an hour) in which the drivers made such adjustments to their carburettors as they thought likely to give improved results with the different fuel. In all the tests the cars were driven at 20 miles an hour for the first lap, at 25 miles an hour for the second, and at 30 miles an hour for the remainder.

RESULTS OF TESTS.

As regards the first two tests, in no single instance did benzol fail to give an increased mileage per gallon as compared with petrol. The increase ranged from 0.4 miles with a Claudel-Hobson carburettor (the car in this case had to be retired from the trials owing to a broken spring) to 8.022 miles with a Talbot and 9 miles with a Straker-Squire, the average increase as worked out from the records of all the cars that completed their runs without mishap being 5.023. This represents a substantial advantage on the side of benzol, but the results are even more striking when the increased mileage is expressed as a percentage on that obtained with petrol, for the average gain then appears as no less than 22.103 per cent., which means that if a car will run 100 miles on a given quantity of petrol it will run over 122 miles on the same quantity of benzol. In some individual cases the improvement was, of course, still greater. The Talbot, which was running over 28½ miles to the gallon of petrol, showed an improvement of 28.116 per cent. with benzol, its mileage per gallon thus rising to over 36. For the Straker-Squire the increase was 31.512 per cent., for a big six-cylinder Daimler nearly 32 per cent., for a Cadillac 34.179 per cent., and for a 150-h.p. racing Fiat no less than 64.257 per cent. Some of the results suggest that the carburettors were not always so well adjusted for petrol as they might have been, but even when allowance is made for this possibility the figures prove clearly enough that with any car the mere substitution of benzol for petrol may be expected to bring about a substantial increase in the number of miles run per gallon.

The tests in which adjustment of the carburettors for benzol was allowed were a little disappointing in comparison with those in which the carburettors remained unaltered, and it would appear that some of the drivers have still something to learn about the science of carburettor adjustment for benzol. Comparisons are, however, rendered difficult by the fact that no car used the same brand of petrol in both sets of tests; indeed, the difference made by the use of a different grade of petrol in the running of the same car was not the least instructive feature of the trials. Neither the increases in miles per gallon nor the percentage increases obtained with benzol were so large with adjusted as they were with unadjusted carburettors, the average figure for the former being 4.508 miles and for the latter 17.246 per cent. in one case the changes in the carburettor actually made benzol appear the inferior fuel, for the miles run per gallon were reduced by 0.291 and the percentage mileage by 1.970 as compared with petrol. In other instances, however, the benefits of adjustment were more in evidence; for example, a Charron car, which gave an increased mileage of 3.974 per gallon when benzol was substituted for petrol without alteration to the carburettor float weighed, while the mileage of 6.496 with benzol when the hot-air pipe was removed and the carburettor float weighed, while the mileage of the Talbot previously mentioned was increased by 14.588 by the use of benzol in an adjusted carburettor, though it must be noted that the petrol with which this comparison is made did not suit the car so well as the brand employed in the first test. Finally, it may be pointed out that the advantage of benzol is not merely that a greater distance can be run on a given quantity of it, as compared with petrol; the price also is less, and it can now be obtained in London, of the same quality as used in these trials, for 1s. 4d. gallon, or 5d. less than petrol.

HOW TO USE BENZOL.

Some useful hints on the use of benzol are contained in a pamphlet issued by the Petrol Substitutes Joint Committee, which is composed of representatives of the Society of Motor Traders and Manufacturers, the Royal Automobile Club, and he Automobile Association and Motor Union. In the first place it is urged that the spirit must be of good quality, and in particular not contain an undue quantity of coumarine, a sticky substance which deposits itself on the valves stems, trickles down into the guides, and in time gums up the valves, preventing their proper return to their seats. A warning is also given as regards the presence of sulphur, though it is stated that according to the preliminary tests that have been made it may apparently be present to the extent of 250 or even 300 grains per gallon without causing a malodorous exhaust or exercising any chemical action on the metal of the engine. The driver who adopts benzol is advised not to meddle with his carburettor in the first instance, but after a 20-mile run to notice whether there is any sign of extra heating about the engine generally, or whether the exhaust gases are unusually hot. If anything of this kind is observed the carburettor should be adjusted by reducing the jet orifice. Another recommendation is that after a run of, say, 50 miles a plug in one of the front cylinders and a valve cap in one of the rear ones should be removed, and if there are signs of a sooty deposit the jet should be reduced. Inspections of this kind should then be made after every 100 miles, and the jets slightly reduced until the car runs without deposit of soot. It is also advisable to raise the level of the spirit in the jet, so that it may flow more easily and facilitate carburation, a simple method of gaining this end being to add to the weight of the float by putting a little solder on the top. In many cases heating the induction pipe adds to the efficiency of the carburation, and can be readily effected by surrounding it with a small auxiliary pipe from the circulating system. It is stated also that the use of benzol will stop knocking in practically all engines that are inclined to knock on petrol, and that it permits of higher compression without causing knocking or pre-ignition.

FINAL.

BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

POONA

vs.

WEST RIDING REGT.

On Saturday, 6th September, on the Oval.

Kick-off 6 p.m. Admission to reserved enclosure Rupee one. Limited number of chairs. Ladies free. The Cup will be presented at the close of the game.

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"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

LEAHY.—20th August, at Carady, Goody Estate, Peermade, the wife of W. H. G. Leahy, of a daughter.

MANOLESCUE.—In Simla, 19th August, the wife of Mr. E. Manolescue, Jind State, of a son.

THOMSON.—At No. 4, Phayre Road, Poona, on the 18th August, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Thomson, a daughter.

PLATEL.—At the European General Hospital, Bombay, on the 27th of August, the wife of J. J. Platel, Telegraph Department, of a son.

DEATH.

LAIRD.—At Tambo, Queensland, Australia, 19th August, Henry Stewart Laird, youngest son of the late William Laird, Lochee, Scotland.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer India due 6 a.m.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Jubilee Celebrations.

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia per steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 6.

Bombay University Senate, 5-45.

Meeting called by the Bombay Presidency Association about the separation of the Judicial and Executive Branches of the Indian Administration and about Indians in South Africa; at the Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, Dhobi Talao, 6.

Re-opening of the Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Poona First Races, Second Day, Poona.

MONDAY, September 8.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Parsis vs. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, 3-30.

TUESDAY, September 9.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Parsis vs. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Motarbhai Building, Apollo Street, 3.

Municipal Loans for 35 lakhs and 10 lakhs. Last Day for Receiving Tenders, Noon.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
September, 5 1913.

"SURPLUS" CASH BALANCES.

The report of the proceedings at the Chamber of Commerce last week when the Finance Member met the Committee to discuss the question of "surplus" Cash Balances, which has been communicated to the public, is like an instalment of a sensational serial story. It is cut short at the most interesting point, leaving the reader in the tantalising position of not knowing the things which he most wants to know. But unlike the serial story, which promises the revelation in the next chapter, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce show no intention of communicating the nature of the discussion which followed Sir William Meyer's speech, or the character of the answers that were offered to the seven pointed questions which he submitted for reply; and without the answers to those questions we are left in the dark as to what sort of a case the Committee were able to make out in justification of their demand that the Government of India should release a portion of its Cash Balances for the benefit of the interests which they represent. It cannot be said that the Chairman of the Chamber in his very able speech succeeded in making out a wholly convincing case. The reasons on which he based his demand are open to some question. The statement that the present state of the money market, as represented by an unusual bank rate, is in a great measure due to the action of Government in withdrawing funds from the market and locking them up in their Treasuries is certainly somewhat bold. In fact, Sir Charles Armstrong himself, in a later part of his speech, offered some more plausible reasons for the tightness of money which he and his fellow members of the Chamber are feeling, and it is certainly not strictly correct to speak as though the Government had been wilfully taking money out of the market for the purpose of hoarding. The balances in the Treasury are largely natural accumulations, and Government would be gravely at fault were it to release this public money for the benefit of certain sections of the trading community, without a very cautious estimate of its own future needs, and without careful enquiry as to whether it would be in the interest of the general community that people, who find themselves unable to get money for trading purposes on the easy terms they would like, should receive the assistance for which Sir Charles Armstrong asked. It is certainly desirable, and in fact it is the duty of the Government, to come to the assistance of the public in times of financial crisis, or even to anticipate the possibility of such a crisis, by doing what it can to relieve monetary stringency. But it is necessary carefully to distinguish between taking measures which are thus intended to prevent an injury to the whole financial and commercial interests of the country, which might result from exceptional and unforeseen causes, and a demand merely arising from the temporary inconvenience from which certain traders may be suffering as a result of locking up their capital in commodities for which there is not, and which they ought to have known there would not be, an immediate market. Thus, we do not say that it is not so, but it is certainly a matter for enquiry as to whether Sir Charles Armstrong is correct in saying that "the influence of a tight market is felt in all directions," or whether he is not merely representing a state of affairs which chiefly concerns only a section though perhaps an influential section, and certainly the most articulate section,—as Mr. Wacha would probably say,—of the trading community. For after all, it is not only fair, but it is essential that we should remember that the money market in this country does not begin and end with the Chambers of Commerce and the Joint Stock Banks.

Fortunately Sir William Meyer was not hastily led away from the considerations which a Finance Minister must bear in mind, by the plausibly expressed and influential demand which confronted him. He pointed out that, in attributing the scarcity of money to the Government, the Chamber had been "a little unkind." This is a very mild expression, because, whether it is or is not desirable that the Government should release a portion of its Cash Balances in response to the demand of the Chamber,—a question which is at present an open one,—the attempt to lay the whole blame for the stringency of the market on the Government is to say the least daring. Sir William Meyer was able to point out that, while it is true that the Government balances in India are very heavy at present, a comparison with previous years, if the Secretary of State's balances are taken into consideration, shows that the aggregate total has been less than in 1911 and 1912. Moreover the Treasury balances in India have been raised by 10½ crores by the Secretary of State's transactions last year in regard to silver purchases, but this amount was not actually withdrawn from circulation in India. The transaction, as a matter of fact, was a remittance one between the Secretary of State and the Government of India in the opposite direction to that which usually occurs, thus, as the Finance Member pointed out, diminishing the often complained of drain of money from India to England by means of Council bills. Sir William Meyer further reminded the Chamber of the need which rests upon the Government to be assured that it will be able to open the official year with balances amounting to nearly 19 crores, and expressed the opinion that, if the Secretary of State draws Council bills to the same extent as he did last year, the Government, as things stand at present, will not be above the minimum holding on the 31st of March next to any excessive extent. He was also able to show that Government, far from being niggardly in the extent to which it assists the money market, actually in practice keeps an amount at the Presidency banks, which is more than double the required minimum; and, finally, that the large Cash Balances at present lying in the Treasuries in this country have been increased by the fact that the Secretary of State has not as yet drawn Council bills during the present year as fully as was anticipated. All these considerations, it seems to us, fully relieve the Government from the insinuation that they have unnecessarily accumulated and are wilfully hoarding cash which ought to be at the disposal of the public. In regard to the other half of the Chamber's case, that the needs of the public, both in the present and in the near future, render it essential that some of this money should be released in the market, it is not easy to express a definite opinion in the absence of any knowledge of the information which the Chamber was able to offer Sir William Meyer in response to his enquiries. Before an exceptional step of this sort is taken, especially in view of the fact that the whole question is one with which the Royal Commission must deal, it is necessary to know the form in which the assistance asked for is to be given, the conditions under which it is to be given, and how far the giving of it would be likely to affect the Government's regular transactions, and above all, how far the stringency which is said to justify it is due to natural or legitimate causes. All these are very material considerations, and it is to be hoped that the Government of India will not come to any conclusion on the matter, however much they may be pressed, until the public has had an opportunity of knowing what has been put before the Finance Member in response to these enquiries.

SECRECY IN FOREIGN POLICY.

"Never has it been so nearly impossible for an independent view to gain effective utterance in Parliament." This comment, made by our London correspondent in his last letter, *a propos* of the discussion in the House of Commons on Sir Edward Grey's speech on the Balkan question, seems to us to represent very truly an undesirable condition of affairs existing at present in regard to British Foreign policy. We do not believe that there was ever a Foreign Minister, or could be one, who could discover an ideal course which would commend itself to the approval of the whole nation. It is quite certain that Sir Edward Grey has not done so, but it has become a sort of *lese majeste* in the Liberal Party to question Sir Edward Grey's infallibility, while the Opposition, who at the best have no better authority on foreign affairs than Mr. Bonar Law to guide them, pursue the chivalrous if quixotic and mistaken course of exercising a sort of self-denying ordinance in the interests of patriotism so far as foreign policy is concerned. Both these conditions are reflected in the party journals on either side, with the result that the healthy criticism, for which even the best Foreign Minister is the better, is confined to one or two little read, if ably conducted, journals. Leaving aside, for the moment, the merits of Sir Edward Grey's policy in regard to the Balkans, there is a growing danger in the freedom from criticism which he enjoys, to which the "Manchester Guardian" draws attention. This is the increasing tendency to conduct Foreign policy in secret, in the comfortable assurance that whatever is done will be ratified by the Liberals, as a matter of party discipline, and by the Unionists, as a matter of patriotic principle. This is not the "Manchester Guardian's" way of putting it, but that it what it amounts to. The practice is extending further than the Foreign Office, and the "Manchester Guardian" gives two instances of the refusal of the responsible ministers to give the House of Commons information which it is entitled to possess. In the first instance, the Secretary for the Colonies declined to give further information about the Somaliland disaster on the far-fetched plea that it might get round to the Mullah. In the second instance Sir Edward Grey refused information and an assurance that the Government would not commit the country to any undertaking in regard to the Trans-Persian Railway without the previous assent of Parliament. In both cases, it meant that the policy of the Government would be decided and the country committed during the Recess, without Parliament having an opportunity of expressing an opinion. We know now that the Government has apparently taken a very important step in regard to the railway scheme. Whatever the merits of this, it is certainly a momentous question which Parliament should have had an opportunity to discuss. Sir Edward Grey stated in the House that this was a matter of executive discretion and that, if he gave the required assurances on this, he would have to give them on other matters. This railway question is one which may possibly materially affect the question of Indian defence, and there is unquestionable force in the comment of the "Manchester Guardian" that

it would seem to follow that the Executive could if it pleased throw over principles of defence for which the country has spent millions without even consulting Parliament, let alone obtaining its consent. It might do that even though the consequence were a demand for a greatly increased army. That is to reduce Parliamentary control over finance as well as over Foreign policy to a nullity. Its duty is to vote, to pay, but not to ask the reason why. If this is sound constitutional doctrine, then the Constitution should be changed.

It certainly seems the negation of a democratic system of Government.

DAY BY DAY.

Saturday's Meeting.

Great interest is being evinced in the public meeting which is to be held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday, in connection with the question of the Separation of judical and executive functions, and the treatment of Indians in South Africa and Canada. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, as President of the Bombay Presidency Association, will preside and it is expected that the following will be among the speakers:—Sir Balchandra Krishna, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Laloobhoy Samaldas the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parakh, Mr. Daji A. Khaze, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Jehangir B. D. Petit, Mr. Kazi Kabroodin, Mr. M. K. Kaderbhai, Mr. H. P. Mody, etc.

Infant Mortality and Education.

Infant mortality in India is always very high and there is no province where the returns are more lamentable than Bengal. In the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1912, it is stated that nearly 340,000 children died during the first year of their existence, this representing a loss of 21 per cent. of the births. The figures in 1911 were just under 310,000, so that the increased mortality was serious. Calcutta has hitherto been returning the highest death-rate among infants, 26 per cent. of births, but Jalpaiguri with 28.69 per cent. and Dinajpur with 26.26 are now worse. In half-a-dozen other districts also the rate was high, varying from 20 to 25 per cent. Noakhali, which is not usually regarded as a very healthy district, has the lowest figure, 15.68 per cent., while Pabna and Bogra vary between 16 and 17 per cent. The year was not a healthy one, cholera and fever being prevalent, but infant mortality is not due as a rule to these diseases. "The Pioneer" commenting on this remarks that "it comes from ignorance of hygiene and want of skilled medical treatment, and we fear that it will continue until education makes headway among the masses of the people." The terms of this lament make it difficult to distinguish whether it is education or the masses who are to blame in the matter!

An Attack on the Calcutta House.

A report just issued by the Calcutta Improvement Trust contains a passage which has rightly roused the anger of the Calcutta Indian journals. The report is the work of Mr. James Maden, the Trust Engineer, and Mr. A. de Bois Shrosbree, who commit themselves to the following astonishing statement:—

The court-yard house is the type that is almost invariably adopted in the main portion of the City. The reasons for this are no doubt closely connected with the purdah system, but the result has been to encourage a form of construction in which ventilation is practically non-existent.

Anyone who has had any real experience of the construction of the average Calcutta court-yard house, and the splendid ventilation which the court-yard provides, and contrasts it with the ordinary closed and shut-in European type of house or chawl, can appreciate what a misleading opinion is expressed by these two "experts."

The Advantages of the Court-yard.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," in this connection very aptly quotes the following passage from one of Sister Nivedita's books:—

My house has a court-yard. Why do we English carry the domestic architecture that is appropriate to the British isles into this Eastern land of sun and shine? Would it not be wise to take up the style of the country? The Hindu certainly contrives to keep himself cooler than we do, and the great marble courts that we see in rich men's houses, with plants grouped against their steps and pillars, must be as beautiful as anything in Athens or Pompeii. Mine is no floor of pure white marble, yet it was long before I discovered the great secret of the pleasure that I took in opening my front door on my return in the evening. Then I found that it was the meeting again with the sky and stars within. A great well of coolness and shadow in the day time, and a temple of eternity at night, a playground of merry breezes, and an open sundial—who would not love a house with a court-yard? . . . . . For we must not forget the radiant purity of this upper air and the large luminousness of moon and star.

Japanese Shipping Competition.

According to the "Manchester Guardian" although representations were quite recently made to the Japanese Government by the Foreign Office the Department of Communications, Tokio, has declined to put pressure on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to end the ruinous rate war with the British India Company on the Kobe-Calcutta route. The reason given for this refusal is that the service, unlike others maintained by the Japanese line, is not state-aided. The authorities, moreover, say that they will not grant a subsidy to make good any loss sustained, as in consequence of unfavourable financial conditions it is intended to reduce the subventions voted for the encouragement of maritime enterprises. The complaint of the British company is not that there is keen competition for traffic, but that, in common with other foreign concerns, it is prohibited by law from taking passengers or cargo on board at one Japanese port and landing them at another, while the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is allowed to engage without restriction in the coastal trade of India and Burmah. Numerous protests on the subject have been made by the Bengal and Hong Kong Chambers of Commerce without result. The competition is, in fact, keener than when it was begun two years ago.

Mortality Returns.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague occurred in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, two of the attacks being reported from Worli and one from Kumbharwada. There was one attack of cholera, but there were no cases of smallpox during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 78, as compared with 101 of the corresponding period of last year and 65 of that of the year before. Out of 1,611 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday five were found to be plague-infected. During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday three attacks and two deaths from plague occurred in Bombay City, the attacks being reported one each from Mazagaon, Tarwadi and Worli. There were no cases of smallpox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 62, as compared with 94 of the corresponding period of last year and 64 of the year before.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH'S PROTEST.

DOCTOR PRONOUNCES HIM CONSUMPTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Sept. 4.

The Government is prepared to grant Salar-ed-Dowleh a pension of eight thousand tomans and to restore to him his estates.

Salar-ed-Dowleh protests vehemently against being brought to Teheran or expelled from Persia.

The doctor pronounces him to be consumptive.

RUINOUS FIRE IN MANCHESTER

ENORMOUS LOSS IN BONDED WAREHOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Great bonded stores in Manchester, containing quantities of oil, bacon and provisions, three thousand bales of cotton and two thousand cases of print goods, were destroyed by fire early this morning.

The damage is not less than quarter of a million sterling.

NANKING LOOTED BY LOYALISTS

COMMANDER'S APATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

Loyalists have looted Nanking, the commander adopting belated measures to prevent further robberies.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The "Grand Old Man."

"The Advocate of India."—To-day Mr. Dadabhai Naoriji, who has earned the proud distinction of "Grand Old Man of India," celebrates his eighty-eighth birthday, and we offer to him our most cordial congratulations. As the doyen of Indian reformers Mr. Naoroji will ever be associated with the best that makes for national progress. Englishmen admire the tenacity of purpose and the devotion throughout a long and strenuous life with which he has fought his country's cause. The services he has rendered to India have won for him an abiding place in the hearts of the people, and more than entitle him to a niche in that Valhalla which enshrines the memories of the country's noblest sons.

Appeals Against Acquittal.

"Indu Prakash."—The necessary corollary, of course, is to abolish all appeals against acquittals by Sessions Courts. But against this corollary do some pseudo-friends of strong government rise up and pretend to argue that there would be disaster if these appeals were abolished in India. Why? Because they say India is India and howsoever odious appeals against acquittals may appear in Western countries that is not so in India. All we can say about this one more preposterous manner of calling India a country of barbarians is that its untenability is proved by the very fact that the Sitapur executions have caused as much painful surprise in India as in England. Let us add that India is the land of Gautama Buddha and that there is yet no country in the world where the sanctity of life is so fully understood and practised as in India.

Imperial Value of Spoil.

"Poona Mail."—One of the great features in the game, yesterday particularly, was the supporting character of the crowd round the ground. They bestowed their commendation and applause to both teams in the most impartial manner. Such occurrences as these really justify the observer in the belief that the matters at issue between East and West cannot be so widely drawn if a field sport can bring the various communities together, as they have come together this week. We are reminded of the happy expression used by that fine old sportsman, who is still able to command a cheer, Mr. Framjee Patel, in his book on cricket. In that it will be remembered, he says there is an Imperialism in Sport and we are glad to think that this has been displayed in a marked degree during the last few days. For the rest, cricketers will look forward to the great matches which begin in Bombay on Monday next, and which we hope will be fought out in the same sporting and, let us add, uncompromising spirit as have those played in Poona this week.

Misleading Statements.

"The Bengalee."—We find that in the course of the debate which took place in the House of Lords on the 14th August, some wrong and misleading statements were made. Lord Ampthill said that "this appointment had aroused strong and wide-spread indignation in India, had been denounced in scathing terms in both the English and the vernacular press in India, and had been the subject of numerous memorials to the Secretary of State." Surely this is a highly exaggerated and misleading statement. A few Anglo-Indian papers have been foaming with rage, but the other newspapers, both English and vernacular, adopted a different attitude. Lord Ampthill spoke of Mr. James as "the senior officer in the Bengal Educational Service." Everybody knows or ought to know that that is not correct. The two senior officers are Mr. P. Mukherji and Dr. J. C. Bose. Lord Crewe was apologetic in his reply and did not even once mention the fact that the officers who could really complain of supercession were the two gentlemen named above.

Illusory Hopes.

"Truth."—The statements made at the International Medical Congress by eminent authorities in regard to the failure of medical science to explain either the genesis of cancer or to discover any remedial agent for the disease ought to be hung up in the advertising department of every newspaper and magazine in the kingdom. There then might be some hope that advertisements which hold out illusory hopes to sufferers might cease to disgrace the columns of the British press.

QUESTION OF DEDEAGATCH.

GREECE ASKS POWERS TO DECIDE

URCO-BULGAR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 3.

The Government has decided to ask the Powers to settle the question of the occupation of Dedeagatch forthwith.

The commander of the Greek warship has asked for instructions in view of the appearance of Turkish vessels in the offing. The fleet has been ordered to remain under steam.

The disbanding of reserves has been postponed, ostensibly for sanitary reasons.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.

The Bulgarian Commission arrived yesterday and was received with military honours.

TURKEY'S FIRST DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

ENGLISH HER TRUE FRIENDS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The first Turkish Dreadnought Reshad-i-hamis, of a displacement of 23,000 tons, was launched at Barrow yesterday.

The Turkish Ambassador, speaking at a lunch in celebration of the occasion, said that Turkey wished to work peacefully to consolidate her vast territories. This was not the first time Turkey had appealed to Britain. Turkey had always regarded the English as her true friends.

MONTENEGRINS DEMOBILIZING.

KING ENJOINS AN ARMED PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CETINJE, Sept. 3.

King Nicholas in his demobilisation order expresses his gratitude to the "gallant army which has driven back our hereditary enemy." He exhorts the soldiers to hang up their arms and devote themselves to peace, but to keep their arms always ready.

THE DUBLIN STRIKES.

EMPLOYERS ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The employers in Dublin have carried the war into the enemy's camp. Four hundred masters have passed a resolution to the effect that, while they are friendly towards Trades Unionism, they are of opinion that the position created by the Irish Transport Union is intolerable, and that, therefore, they will not employ members thereof, and will dismiss any recalcitrant worker without distinction of union.

A thousand coalmen have already been locked out.

LOCK-OUT OF 30,000.

The decision of the Dublin Masters has caused consternation in the city, as it means practically a lock-out of 30,000 men. All industries, particularly shipping, are affected.

RIOTER'S FUNERAL.

QUIET PROCESSION THROUGH DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.

The funeral of the man Nolan, a victim of the recent riots, took place to-day.

Those following covered all the main thoroughfares. The funeral was followed by a strong force of police. Perfect order prevailed. Many women carried wreaths.

THE RAND TROUBLE.

THREE LEADERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 3.

Another speaker at Saturday's meeting, Mr. Waterson, also a town councillor, has been arrested.

Mr. Clark appeared before the magistrate to-day and was charged with sedition.

A MOCK MEMORIAM CARD.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 4.

Two more Labour leaders have been charged with publishing seditious postcards and a mock memoriam card inscribed: "In disgraceful memory of British Dragoons, Police and Twentith Century Savages" and "Lord Blunder expects every butcher to do his duty".

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

TEXT OF THE COMMITTAL ORDER.

EDITOR'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 4.

The charges against four of the injured accused were taken up to-day by Mr. H. M. Smith, Additional Magistrate.

Two new witnesses were produced on behalf of the prosecution, these being Rai Debi Prasad, ex-Vice Chairman of the Cawnpore Municipal Board, who mainly deposed to stone-throwing at the Gillis Bazar chowkie and Mr. B. N. Tholal, editor of the "Cawnpore Journal."

Mr. Tholal, concerning whom the Crown counsel said he was not aware until two days ago that he knew anything of the matter, said that on August 3 he drove in his trap to the Idgah, where he knew a Mahomedan meeting was to be held. He remained in his trap outside the gates for twenty minutes, the reason for this being that people were asked to take off their shoes and hats before entering. He heard men make repeated announcements at the gate to people going in, informing them that a meeting was to be held in Lucknow that evening in the same connection, and that people could go by a convenient train, and also that after the meeting they should form a procession and follow a flag.

SORTIE FROM THE MOSQUE.

The witness returned to his house but an hour later left it again and, passing near the mosque, his attention was attracted by a noise coming from the mosque. Turning in that direction he saw a crowd of about four hundred people near the mosque, some of whom were attempting to rebuild a demolished wall by piling loose bricks near at hand, one upon another, on the remains of the wall.

POLICE STONED.

This went on for some time and the witness then noticed that some distance away a mounted police sub-inspector was retreating before stones which were being thrown. Turning back, the witness saw Sub-Inspector Abdul Wahal and the Kotwal together facing the crowds. The sub-inspector pointed a revolver towards the crowd but the stone-throwing continuing, some policeman behind these officers threw stones at the crowd. The police were driven back and two of them took shelter in the compound of Prag Narain's temple one or them being followed by a small crowd of Mahomedans. The witness went into the temple but came out of the main gate and took his stand near the Gillis Bazar chowki. He saw the police driven back behind the chowki by a crowd which included a large number of boys who threw stones at the chowki. The crowd then went back to the mosque.

MOB CHARGED WITH DRAWN SWORDS.

Ten or fifteen minutes later the Collector, the Superintendent of Police and an armed force of police rode up. Halting his men the Collector faced the crowd alone. Bricks were thrown at him and he had to call up the police, who shortly after opened fire. The mounted police charged with drawn swords and the crowd melted away.

The Court then rose.

CHARGE AGANIST THE 101 ACCUSED.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

The committal order in the case of the 101 accused who have been sent to the Sessions Court for trial on charges arising out of the Cawnpore Riots was issued on Tuesday. The order bears the signature of Mr. H. M. Smith, Additional Magistrate, and Tuesday's date.

After giving the charges, the names of witnesses and a resume of the evidence before the Court. Mr. Smith says:—"*A prima facie* case has been made out against the accused, that they were members of an unlawful assembly. The evidence also proves that grievous hurt was caused to Talab Singh, one of the mounted police on duty, during the riot. This hurt was caused by a member or members of an unlawful assembly and was in furtherance of the common object, and Section 149 of the I. P. C. makes all the members of the assembly liable for the offence."

The order proceeds:—It would be unprofitable for me in this order to go in detail into the statements made by the 101 men who are still before the Court. On the whole no serious attempt has been made by the accused to explain the circumstances of their arrest it may be said that the case for the defence as a whole is that, of the lists compiled by the police the last 30 are forgeries and could not have been written on the spot as alleged. Out of the first 70 a large majority plead that they were not arrested in the mosque at all. Those who admit they were inside the mosque give various unconvincing explanations of their presence there.

ALLEGED POLICE PROVOCATION.

Taking the statements as a whole, if half of them are to be believed there was no riot. Not a brick was thrown, and the very first act of violence was the firing by the police on a peaceful multitude of praying Mahomedans. The defence has been reserved for the Sessions Court.

REBUILDING THE WALLS.

As regards the common object of the members of the unlawful assembly, the evidence shows that one of the first things done by the mob was to begin rebuilding in a rough and ready fashion the walls of that portion of the mosque which had been demolished. Resistance by the authorities was clearly anticipated. When Tassaduq Hussain (police inspector) in plain clothes advanced single handed towards the mosque bricks were thrown at him and he was not allowed to come within 25 or 30 yards. This fact disposes of any allegation that the police were the aggressors.

The common object set out in the charge is by show of criminal force to enforce a right or supposed right to a portion of land at the south-eastern corner of the said mosque, and further to overcome by show of criminal force public servants in the exercise of their lawful powers.

SERIOUS CHARGE NOT PRESSED.

I have here to mention a matter over which a good deal of time has been taken up in this court and which has found a place on the record. Mr. Boys, who appeared for the Crown, at an early stage of the proceedings announced that the Crown had no wish to press the more serious charge under Section 333, I. P. C., which is an offence triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions. But he made it clear that this charge would be pressed if the defence should take the line that the rioters were justified in rioting. As the defence reserved its cross-examination there was no clue to the attitude that might be taken up.

When all the accused had been examined, as none of them had pleaded justification, Mr. Boys made the same announcement but added that the Crown did not wish to prevent the case from going to the Sessions Court if the defence so desired.

The leading counsel for the defence declined to say anything on the matter, pleading that the defence should not be called upon at that stage to say or do anything which might tie their hands.

RISKY PROCEDURE.

I had therefore to point out a risk which the Crown was running in dropping the more serious charge and asking me to dispose of the case as a warrant case under Section 147, I. P. C. This was that in the event of a conviction it would be open to the defence to raise an appeal or revision on the technical plea that the existence of a charge under Section 333 I. P. C. by the police ousted the jurisdiction of this Court to try the case.

After due consideration Mr. Boys announced that in the absence of any statutory provision and in the present state of case law on the point the Crown was not prepared to take the risk pointed out, and he asked the Court to frame charges committing the case to the Sessions Court.

NO PARALLEL CASE.

There appears to be no exactly parallel case which has come before any of the High Courts of India. I have seen the reports of three or four cases, however, in which somewhat similar points arose. The rulings seem to hold that the course which I was asked to adopt would not be irregular. It would, however, be improper for a court to shut its eyes to the evidence, which seemed to support a charge which was exclusively triable by a Court of Session. In the face of these pronouncements, this Court could hardly be expected with its eyes open to adopt a course which has been held to be improper, though it may be noted that in every case the High Courts have held that interference can only be called for where there has been a failure of justice In the interests of justice a retrial might be ordered where the accused has been prejudiced by the course adopted by the magistrate or where inadequate sentences had been passed. I may also add that the High Courts, did not interfere in a single case. I am certainly of opinion that in the present case the course proposed by the Crown would have been in the interests of the accused, but for the reasons I have given above I do not consider that I should have been right in adopting it.

Then followed a list of the 101 accused committed for trial. The order is signed H. M. Smith, Additional District Magistrate.

BRITISH M. P's IN SYDNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Sept. 4.

Lord Emmott, speaking at the luncheon in honour of the British M.P.'s now on a visit here, said it would be worth the while of some of Britain's greatest statesmen to visit the Overseas Dominions.

"MODEL KING."

SPAIN'S RULER PARDONS HIS ASSAILANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

King Alfonso has pardoned his assailant of April 13, who was sentenced to death.

The newspapers applaud this generous act of a "Model King."

INDIA'S "GRAND OLD MAN."

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION BY BOMBAY LADIES.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON MR. NAOROJI.

The ladies of Bombay celebrated Mr. Dadabai Naoroji's 89th Birthday Anniversary at the tenth annual meeting of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal at the Servants of India Society's Home (Saudhurst Road) yesterday under the presidency of Mrs. Badrudin Lukmani.

The Home was gaily decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion and about 300 ladies of all castes and creeds assembled in the spacious hall of the Home.

The proceedings opened with songs, specially composed for the occasion, recapitulating the services of the Grand Old Man to the country, which were sung by the girl-students of the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School.

On the motion of Lady Laxmibai Jaggusnandas Varjibandas, seconded by Bibi Naribehn Gajgar, Mrs. Badrudin Luxmani was voted to the chair.

Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas Harilal, one of the Secretaries of the Mandal, read the report of the Mandal which was adopted.

The report said that the Mandal which was started in September 1903, had now 341 members on its completion of ten years' existence and spoke about the splendid work done by the Mandal in the cause of humanity and womanhood during the course of last year.

The President then rose and said:—

The object of our meeting is a noble and lofty one. It is a duty incumbent on us to express our cordial delight on this occasion. Few men are endowed with such enlightened intellect, generous thought and sublime courage as our venerable Grand Old Man, the greatest name in living India, to do honour to whom we have met together to-day. It is but natural that our people should appreciate such a gem of inestimable value born in our country. Mr. Dadabhai is a grand personage of such pure thoughts and sincerity of such lofty character, patriotism, and sympathy that his personality compel our love and admiration. Nature has leavened his character with patriotism. Apart from his life-long labour for the good of India, he has conferred obligations on our sex which can never be effaced from our hearts. We consider him a pillar of female education. The existence of so many and well conducted girl schools in our presidency is mainly due to his ceaseless exertions. Although our learning is limited, the little we know has given us a taste of the great ocean of knowledge and we can comprehend what a life of darkness and obscurity brought about by illiteracy and ignorance means. This wealth has been bestowed upon us by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and his colleagues; so that in the seclusion of our homes we are able to commune with the world's great masterminds.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

Since I have been asked to express my view on the lines on which female education should be imparted I venture to say a few words. There is not the slightest doubt, that there is positive necessity for girls to receive higher education. The more we educate them the better we shall develop their character and the purer and loftier will be their interest in life. I, however, do not mean by it that the education of our girls should be confined to University training. Nature has created woman of a more gentle affectionate, sympathetic and of delicate character and accordingly she is better fitted to perform the duties pertaining to home life. If such subjects be introduced in the curriculum of our girl schools whereby they may more efficiently perform these duties if more attention is devoted to science subjects, to Hygiene and nursing, if lessons are given in domestic economy and interest in them is created for music, sewing, embroidery and cooking and the training of children, we may entertain hopes of their turning out accomplished ladies and be able to discharge with credit the obligations of wifehood and motherhood.

TYABJI'S PRECEPTOR.

At first I had considerable hesitations in accepting the chair; however I was emboldened in my decision by one consideration and that is this: Although I have not the good fortune to be personally known to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji still I can claim the honour of his acquaintance by the fact that when my late revered father the late Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyabji was in England in 1860 Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had taken such a paternal interest in him and evinced such kindness as a teacher that my father cherished profound reverence and deep affection for his preceptor to the last. I am sure therefore that my dear father's spirit will rejoice by my accepting the presidentship and paying my humble tribute to the virtues of the great man. Finally we all most cordially congratulate Mr. Dadabhai on his eighty-ninth birthday and sincerely pray for his health and prosperity.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Several speeches were then delivered on the usefulness of the Mandal and about the life of Mr. Dadabhai.

Mrs. Kalavanti Bhavanidas Motiwala, spoke in Gujarati at considerable length on the need of female education. She quoted an American writer to say: "The measure of a nation's civilisation is the number of heroes it has had, whose qualities have been harvested for children and youth. The best gift to a people is not vineyards or overflowing granaries, nor thronged harbours, nor rich fleets but a good man and great, whose example and influence repeat greatness in all the people. As the planet hanging above our earth lifts the sea in tidal waves, so God hangs illustrious men in the sky for raining down their real treasure upon Society." Mrs. Motiwala said such a man had been Mr. Dadabhai. The speaker hoped that Sir Dorabji Tata, who was reported to have decided to give Rs. 30,00,000 for the cause of female education, for which Mr. Dadabhai had done so much, would make his gift without any distinction of caste or creed. He would like his late revered father earn the everlasting gratitude of his country.

Mrs. Chandabai Thakoredas Desai and Behn Kankuben Hirachand in Gujarati and Mrs. Saruswatibai Bhajekar in Marathi then paid their tributes to Mr. Dadabhai.

Miss Bapai Shapurji Sanjana, speaking in English, said that by his great intellectual abilities, high moral character, unflinching devotion to his country's cause and above all his noble almost heroic self-sacrifice Mr. Dadabhai had endeared himself to the hearts of all his countrymen and women, who held him in the deepest regard, affection and reverence. She hoped that Mr. Dadabai would still live long a noble example of a self-less man and stainless gentleman and his countrymen and women would emulate his example for the betterment of their fellow-creatures and for the greatness and glory of their mother country.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkar and Behn Maganbehn Manakchand and Panachand the gathering dispersed.

THE DEPUTATION.

A deputation of the members of the Guzerati Hindu Ladies' Association headed by Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai and aided by Lady Jugmohandass Varjiwandass, Mrs. Badrudin Lookmani, Miss Shirin M. Cursetji and other Parsi and Hindu ladies, waited on the Grand Old Man at his residence—the Sands at Versova about ten o'clock in the morning. Mrs. H. M. Dadina, Mr. Dadabhai's The ladies were received by daughter, his son-in-law Mr. H. M. Dadina and other members of his family.

Mrs. Sakkai at first introduced the members of the deputation to the Grand Old Man, who looked hail and hearty, after which songs in his praise were sung by members of the deputation. Mrs. Sakkai then read the address in course of which it was stated that the ladies were ever anxious to have the pressure of seeing the angelic features of their saviour —the Grand Old Man—and expressed a desire that they would for many more years to come have the benefit of that pleasure. The major portion of the address was confined in defining the duties of the female sex and the services that Mr. Dadabhai had rendered to the cause of female education and social reform and the appreciation of those services.

MR. DADABHAI'S REPLY.

Mr. Dadabhai thanked the deputation for the very kind words and asked his daughter to read his reply which was as follows:—

Mrs Sakkai, Lady Jugmohundas and other sisters, I am very much pleased to see you all here. The way in which you all are celebrating my Birthday since some years past has deeply moved me. Every year I have the honour to receive your Deputation on behalf of the Gujrati Hindu Stri Mandal consisting of ladies of different communities for wishing me long life and happiness. I am delighted to receive your Deputation once more. I thank you all heartily for your kind congratulations on my 89th Birthday.

I am pleased to find from your report that you, Mrs. Sakkai, took great pains to collect a large sum of Rs. 20,000, for the famine-stricken cattle and men during the last famine in Gujrat and Kathiawar and that not being contented with this, you and your lady associates journeyed to the various parts of the famine-affected districts for a period of nearly three months. This work I highly approve, and wish that the other members of your Mandal may follow your example in doing such philanthropic work in future.

I have also read with great pleasure of your and Lady Jugmohandas's good help for the Transvaal Exhibition. The other kind of work that the Mandal undertook during he last two years is also praiseworthy.

You very justly insist upon the necessity of female education; and here are the best fruits of such education. Female education is one of the most important factors in the progress of civilization in any country, and the work of your Mandal as such zealous and hard-working pioneers of female education among your Hindu community naturally raises the hope that such praiseworthy work as you have done under the influence of education will continue to promote the higher humanity and progress of the Indian communities.

It is exceedingly satisfactory that the awakening towards female education is spreading widely over all India and there is no doubt that this progress in female education will simultaneously with other factors promote all the other phases of civilization and prosperity *viz.*: political, social, industrial and general human progress.

You have my hearty wishes for the success of all the good work you have done during the past ten years and all the efforts you will make in future for the benefit of all our Indian communities.

I thank the Deputation once more for their kind greetings.

The reply was also translated in Gujarathi after which Mr. Dadabhai was Gujarati after which Mr. Dadabhai garlanded and the ladies dispersed after partaking of refreshments and once more wishing the Grand Old Man long life and prosperity.

THAW RE-ARRESTED.

UNDESIRABLE ALIEN IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The judge here granted a writ of "habeas corpus" against Thaw, who was thus technically free for the moment, but was immediately re-arrested as an undesirable alien by the immigration authorities.

It is expected that this means that Thaw will be deported to the United States.

KING MANUEL'S WEDDING.

PRINCE OF WALES' ARRIVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIGMARINGEN, Sept. 3.

The Prince of Wales has arrived here for King Manuel's wedding tomorrow. His Royal Highness was cordially welcomed by royal personages, and cheered by crowds as he drove along decorated streets to the castle.

CALCUTTA ARMS ACT CASE.

HIGH PRICES FOR MAUSERS IN TIBET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The police enquiry in connection with the suspected smuggling of arms from Calcutta to Tibet was continued yesterday, and some more important clues were obtained, the nature of which, however, has not transpired.

Late last night the Bhutia accused, Panghso Tyangshi was released on a bail of Rs. 5,000.

G. Thrope, however, continues in police custody.

It is worth noting that a Mauser pistol, which is sold for Rs. 90 in Calcutta, fetches four or five hundred rupees across the frontier.

ID IN CALCUTTA.

COLLECTION FOR RIOTERS' SURVIVORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The Id passed off quietly in Calcutta yesterday with the usual prayers and rejoicing.

In the masjids collections were made in aid of the relations of those who were killed in the Cawnpore riots.

AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4.

The Id in Lucknow passed off quietly yesterday. Large crowds assembled at the mosques, and after the usual ceremonies a short prayer was offered for those killed in the Cawnpore riots.

FORGING A TELEGRAM.

OBJECTIONABLE WIRE TO BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Kaliprasad Banerji, a student in the matriculation class of the Madaripur School, who was arrested in connection with the Kawakuri dacoity, has been further prosecuted for forgery, at the instance of Bharatchandra Banerji, on the allegation of forging his name in an objectionable telegram which the complainant did not send. The message was stopped by the Bombay authorities, as its intention appeared to be to defeat the purpose of the law.

THE MIDLAND DISASTER.

GUARD'S HEROIC EFFORT IN VAIN.

SEVEN VICTIMS IDENTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The inquest at Aisgill formally opened to-day and adjourned.

Hitherto seven of the dead have been identified, viz., John Patterson, a London accountant, a Glasgow nurse, three children of Mrs. G. Morrison, Southsea, her sister-in-law and a nurse.

An heroic effort was made by Guard Whitley of London, in charge of the Glasgow express. He rushed along the line, placing detonators and waving a red lamp. He was horrified, however, to see the train dash past.

LONDON PAINTERS' STRIKE.

CAUSES OF INCREASED TENSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Earl Beauchamp, on behalf of the Board of Works, has refused to comply with the demand of the Trade Unionists to dismiss non-Unionists. This, combined with the painters' refusal of the Masters' offer, has increased the tension in London districts. The men to-day pledged themselves to continue the strike.

A CONCESSION.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Ninety-one firms have acceded to the painters' demand for an extra three-half pence an hour. The employees of these firms have returned to work, but the increase they have received, amounting to over six shillings weekly each, must be contributed to the fund to support men whose firms are still holding out.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT DISAPPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The report of the Select Committee on the conditions of service in the Post Office has been received with dissatisfaction by different sections of employees.

A meeting of the London Branch of the Postal and Telegraph Association passed a resolution declaring to enter into negotiations with regard to the recommendations of the report, and demanding, instead, an immediate increase in wages commensurate with the increased cost of living.

The Birmingham Branch passed a similar resolution.

The National Conference to consider the attitude of the postmen opens at Birmingham on the 20th instant.

PEACE TO HIS ASHES.

MAHARAJA'S LAST RITES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The late Maharaja of Cooch Behar was cremated at Golder's Green to-day in the presence of the new Maharaja and his bride, and other relatives, and members of his staff in Indian uniform.

Judge Sen conducted the short service in the chapel in English. Prior to the removal of the coffin from the chapel, which was beautifully decorated with bright flowers, the Maharaja, dressed in a dark grey lounge suit, laid his hand on the coffin and spoke a few impressive words, committing his brother's remains to the fire.

Sir James Dunlop Smith represented Lord Crewe, on whose behalf Sir James offered to the Maharaja and his family sincere condolences.

The ashes were afterwards conveyed to the Maharaja's London residence in a silver casket. They will eventually be taken to India.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

AMERICAN REPRIEVED IN KOREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SEOUL, Sept. 4.

The sentence on the American named Mason, namely, of eighteen months, for killing the Chinese employee who raped Mason's daughter, has been suspended. This is equivalent to acquittal.

WHY NOT A NEW BANK?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Here is something exceedingly toothsome to digest for our commercial "agitators" who have been sending forth a prolonged wail touching the temporary fat cash balances in the State treasury. In the "Banker's Magazine" for August there is a paragraph noticing the position of that exceedingly flourishing and strong banking institution known as the "Credit Lyonnais". The bank has just celebrated its jubilee, having been founded by M. Henri Germain who continued to be its President till his death in 1905. Started with a modest capital of 20 million francs, it boasts to-day of one of 250 million francs. But that is not enough. In the latest balance sheet the deposits are recorded for the colossal figure of 83.86 million pounds, while the discounts recorded came to 56.54 million pounds, loans to 29.71 million pounds and advances against securities to 14.48 million pounds. The Indian Presidency Banks were established somewhere in 1840, that is 73 years ago or nearly a quarter of a century before the date of the institution of the "Credit Lyonnais." The old Bombay Bank came to grief by the combined folly and reckless speculative instincts of the management in 1867. On its ashes was built the present bank which will no doubt celebrate its jubilee six years hence. But just consider for a moment the following figures and contrast them with those of the great French monetary institution with its 120 branches.

Capital and Reserves million pounds.	7 crores	4.66
Deposits million pounds.	25 crores	16.66

Thus the combined deposits of the three Presidency Banks, which included public deposits also, after well-nigh three quarters of a century, come to a paltry 16 millions against the 85 millions of the "Credit Lyonnais"!

Of course, it may be readily admitted that banking, in its legitimate sphere, is of slow growth in this ancient country which is still supposed to "hoard" monies, to what extent heaven only knows! All that we know is that India is not the only country which hoards, and, so far, is no exception to the general trend of humanity with wealth or savings. It may also be admitted that India is poor even to-day, with all its resources, aye, poorer than the poorest country in Europe. But having regard to these economic facts, it may still be inquired whether it is impossible for those who are moving heaven and earth to have an occasional dip of a couple of crores into the treasury of the State, which in reality is the trustee of the *general* taxpayer, and not of any particular interests, articulate or inarticulate, influential or uninfluential, to display their commercial enterprise and establish a bank in our midst with a modest capital of 50 lakhs, which would respond to the growing wants of the annually expanding trade? Why appeal to Hercules? Why pant for a State crutch? Cannot they put their shoulders to the wheel and show those commercial and banking instincts which have made London, the real banking Babylon of modern times, the world centre of credit and exchange? Surely, the stalwarts who met the Finance Minister the other day and lugubriously dwelt on their so-called grievance, are strong and influential enough to float their bank. Are the Grahams, and a host of others, too poor to establish one? Surely, my esteemed friend, with such a grasp of business economics as Sir Charles Armstrong, is a host in himself to promote one. If only he puts forward half his energy into this enterprise he could easily raise the capital which is certain to inspire greater confidence than half a dozen banks so-called of recent growth whose stability remains to be tested by any monetary crises, which, sooner or later, must overtake us. If the enterprising Messrs. Tata & Sons could get 50 lakhs of 5 per cent. preference shares subscribed in a trice, and, if there was no difficulty for the Port Trustees to get their loan of 75 lakhs subscribed, and, if the Municipality can easily get its loan also for nearly a similar amount, is there a doubt that Sir Charles will be able to get his 50 lakhs?

But, Sir, I do hope our European Chambers of Commerce will cease appealing to the Government to help them with some of the net surplus cash balances now and again. To me it appears that such an appeal is humiliating. It is every way better to be independent of the State in matters of commerce and industry. Our Chambers have only to display their sterling English commercial and banking instincts, their enterprise and courage in order to meet the expanding trade. They will thus set a good and beneficial example to the country and become the pioneer of many a modern banking institution of a like character which is sorely wanted.

Yours etc.,
D. E. WACHA.

September 3rd.

SIMLA SEASON.

THEATRICALS AND MASONIC BALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Leady Hardinge, His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Pentland and party attended the performance of the "Spirit of Spring" at the Gaiety Theatre yesterday afternoon.

In the evening Their Excellencies and party attended the Masonic ball at Faletti's Hall.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

NOT SO FORMIDABLE AS SUPPOSED.

We have heard so much recently, in conection with the enquiries by the Public Services Commission, about the qualifications demanded of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, that the following article by Lewis Wharton, B.A. LLB., in the *Arena*, may prove of interest, dealing as it does with the competitive examination:—

At this time of the year, when so many boys are on the point of leaving school for the last time, the conscientious father must needs be often occupied with the problem of finding a desirable position for his son in a country which has already more occupants than it can conveniently accommodate. When he is cogitating over this difficult question, it is more than likely that thoughts of the Indian Civil Service will flit across his harassed brain. Such thoughts will, probably, be followed by a look at his son's old school reports, and then will come a a weary head-shake, after which any idea of the I.C.S. ultimately receiving his offspring in its kindly embrace will be banished as foolishly ambitious.

And yet we hope to make it clear, during the course of this article, that for a boy of average or slightly more than average ability, who can stand a great deal of grinding hard work, the I.C.S. is by no means so inaccessible as is generally supposed.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

To show this we must first say a word about the prevailing notion that the I.C.S. is reserved for the brilliant specialist. A glance at the principles on which the examination is run should be sufficient to dispel this idea. For the regulations lay down that each candidate may choose as many subjects as he likes, provided the maximum marks obtainable do not exceed 6,000. This means that normally about ten subjects will be taken, and that if a man were to pass solely or even mainly on one heavy scoring subject such as classics or mathematics, he would have to be phenomenally talented—even then there would be little chance of his getting a really good place.

On the other hand, where even moderately decent marks are obtained in all ten subjects, the candidate will certainly pass, and probably pass high. In fact, in a normal year quite a small average percentage of marks in the subjects taken should suffice to ensure him just scraping through. Of course, however, in speaking in this general way, it must be remembered that the number of vacancies and the abilities of the competitors may vary considerably from year to year. That regulation, too, must be borne in mind which says that "the marks assigned to candidates in each subject (except in Mathematics and English Composition) will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that a candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

In regard to the number of vacancies it may be roughly reckoned that there are generally about 200 competitors and something like 100 positions to be filled.

PRELIMINARY TRAINING.

And now let us turn, for a moment, to the question of preliminary training. The great majority of the candidates are graduates of Oxford or Cambridge. Unfortunately, from the candidate's point of view, there is a tendency for the honours' schools at those Universities to be too specialised for the purpose of the more general I.C.S. examination, and a corresponding danger that more will be learnt about some particular subject than is really required.

The net result of this is that a candidate (assuming as before that he is taking ten subjects) too frequently finds himself with a year at his disposal before the examination, knowing, perhaps, more than is wanted about three subjects and far too little, or often practically nothing, about the remaining seven. This can, of course, to a certain extent be obviated by a year's work at a crammer's, where just as much will be learnt as is necessary for the purposes of the examination. Still, it is given to very few to be able to read up seven subjects in twelve months with any approach to thoroughness—the great majority have only time to acquire a very superficial knowledge.

In view, then, of this shortness of time, and of the regulation of the I.C.S. Commissioners given above against a "smattering of knowledge," the advisability cannot be too strongly impressed on intending competitors of settling early what subjects they mean to take and reading general books on them. By so doing they will gradually get that indefinable grip over their work which can only be obtained by reading and thought extending over some considerable period. For every subject has its own peculiar character, and, as in the case of human beings, that character cannot be adequately understood from a brief acquaintance.

The examination itself is held at Burlington House throughout August. There are usually two papers a day, and for the most part two papers are set on each of the thirty optional subjects. However, again assuming that our candidate is taking ten subjects, it follows that he will only probably have to turn up for twenty-one or twenty-two papers. These are all in writing, with the exception of oral examinations in French, German, and Italian, and practical examinations in the Natural Science subjects, *e.g.*, Physics and Chemistry. In respect of age, the candidate must be over twenty-two and under twenty-four years old on August 1st of the year in question, thereby being limited to two attempts.

In fact, although, as we have said, the Indian Civil Service is not beyond the reach of ordinary brainy folk who are not afraid of plenty of hard work, it would be most unwise to underrate the many difficulties and trials which must needs beset its future servants. First and foremost, the examination itself is probably the most difficult competitive examination in the world, and those who enter for it have to compete with a number of the cleverest men of their age in England. We have seen that only two attempts are allowed, and a hundred and one different things may contribute to prevent a candidate doing himself justice on those two occasions. Furthermore, unless he belongs to the ranks of the exceptionally gifted (and even they, for the most part, find the examination no light task), work will have to be got through at cruelly high pressure. What is worse, it will be necessary to labour to a great extent at subjeis which most often bore intensely, for human nature being as it is, there are very few who can really be interested in ten subjects, especially when they have to work at them. And what is often the unkindest cut of all, even where a candidate is successful he may fail to pass the subsequent medical examination, and so his pains will be largely of no avail. Lastly, in the case of non-success, a man is often left stranded at a somewhat advanced age without the special training necessary to any particular calling.

Still, we hope that we have said enough to make it clear that the race in this case goes to the strong as much as to the swift, and there can be no denying that the prize to be won is worth infinite pains.

ARMY ORDERS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, September 4.

Lieut. Grant-Dalton, 1st Batt. Yorkshire Reg., is appointed Adjutant of the 5th Battalion of that regiment, Territorial Force.

Major Alexander, 43rd Erinpura Regi., is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Brig.-Genl. F. G. Bond, R.E., is permitted to retire from the 10th August.

Major H. M. Allen, 25th Cavalry, retires from the 4th October 1913.

Capt. G. E. Malcomson, I.M.S., is permitted to resign the service from 2nd September 1913.

Major Thompson, 30th Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Major Buckle, Royal Field Artillery from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 9th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Cawnpore.

Capt. Molony, 6th Gurkha Rifles, is granted an extension of 6 months' tenure with the Malay States Guides.

Lt.-Col. Tideswell, D. O. S. Lancashire Fusiliers, is appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, Peshawar Division, vice Col. Steel, whose tenure has expired.

IRREGULAR COMMITMENT.

HIGH COURT'S ORDERS.

(From our Correspondent.)
RANGOON, Sept. 4.

The Chief Judge to-day passed orders in the case of Mr. E. H. Clark, Manager of the Rangoon Medical Hall, which was argued yesterday. As to the illegality of the commitment to the Chief Court Sessions on a charge of criminal breach of trust, his Honour held that the District Magistrate, Rangoon, had committed the case to the Sessions to avoid the possible consequence of the irregularities. The commitment was quashed. The Court decided on its own notion to take the matter up on Sept. 12, in its revisional capacity.

AEROPLANE FOR INDIA.

MAHARAJAH OF REWAH'S GIFT.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Maharajah of Rewah has presented an aeroplane for use at the Indian Central Flying School, Capt. Massy, the Commandant of the school, who is now in England, has been asked to purchase the machine.

UNLICENSED SWORD STICK.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Ramanimohan Das, who was prosecuted under Section 19 F. of the Arms Act, for possessing a sword stick without a license, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. It was found in his possession during the search of his dispensary at Khalia in connection with the Kawakuri dacoity.

JAIN HOSTEL.

A monthly scholarship of Rs. 10, tenable for three years, for poor and deserving students has been instituted by Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Laveri, when he paid a visit to this institution on the 26th ultimo.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

Abdul Hussein, a dealer of hardware in Nagdevi Street, has made a report to the police that one of his servants has absconded with Rs. 672 which he had collected from one of his customers.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

DEVELOPMENT OF AMUR REGION.

RUSSIAN POLICY AND YELLOW LABOUR.

Covering an area three times as large as the United Kingdom the Amur region, including the Amur and Primorsk provinces, has writes a Russian correspondent in the "Times" a population barely exceeding one million souls, including many varieties of race and nationality, ranging from primitive barbarians to descendants of civilized Mongols, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese; and last, though not least, the rulers of the land, the Russians.

Russia's far-eastern policy deferred for many years the development of the enormous Amur territory. The dominating idea in St. Petersburg was to conquer Manchuria, and no sacrifices were spread for the achievement of this purpose. The great Siberian Railway paved the way towards the desired land and was constructed through Manchuria in spite of well-founded arguments in favour of its continuation through the Amur province. The latter was treated in St. Petersburg as a strategical point, which ahd to be fortified and manned so that it could help to conquer Manchuria. Out of the £75,000,000 that the Russian Government spent during 15 years (1892-1907) on the Amur provinces only about £10,000,000 had been applied for the development of the population and the country; the rest was absorbed for military purposes.

A complete change was brought about as a result of the Russo-Japanese war and the awakening of China. Russia's neighbours appeared much stronger than had been supposed and the long-cherished wish to conquer Manchuria became for the time being a dream. Russia had now to direct her energies towards preserving her far-eastern colony from the inroads of the yellow races, who showed a tendency to invade the Amur provinces by peaceful means and to continue the struggle in the economic field.

After the war the Amur question became a complicated bundle of economic problems which Russian statesman are trying to solve at the present time. Their endeavours are sometimes unpractical, often changeable but in all cases they are consistent on the point of endeavouring to discourage the yellow race, even to the prejudice of Russian economic interest. The Amur policy is now dominated by national and racial antagonisms which hinder the economic progress of the country.

COLONIZATION.

The Amur provinces lack population, especially a Russian population. To colonize this enormous area has been the desire of successive Governors, but it must be confessed that little has been achieved. The State grants newcomers 270 acres of land and advances them from £15 to £40 in money, but the Russian peasantry do not regard the far-eastern colony with favour and many of those who go out return to Siberia or European Russia. The majority of Russian emigrants consists of the lowest grade of peasant, who, unable to make a living in Russia, is tempted by the State grants to try his fortune in the Amur provinces. Many of them perish and only a few, the strongest and most enterprising, adapt themselves to their new surroundings.

The colonization of the Amur provinces is impeded by the absence of all elementary conveniences of civilization. Road-building is neglected, medical aid practically non-existent, educational wants badly provided for; in short, even the unexacting Russian peasant finds the primitive conditions of the Amur unbearable. The policy of giving large loans to the individual comers rather than of assuring the necessary conditions of life for the whole population of the colony has been proved to be unpractical.

But whilst Russian immigration moves slowly and not very surely, the Koreans and Chinese are invading the Amur provinces. The Koreans have increased from 23,000 in 1898 to over 75,000 at the present time. The Chinese number several hundreds of thousands and, in spite of all discouragement, are increasing.

The position of Korean and Chinese immigrants is quite different from the position of a Russian peasant coming to the Amur region. The country is much better known to Koreans than to Russian newcomers. Koreans and Chinese are people of an ancient civilization, well trained in self-help and not accustomed to even the rudimentary comforts of life. Koreans, as well as Chinamen, are very careful husbandmen and industrious workers. Chinese immigrants have taken possession of half of the retail trade, most of the labour in the gold industry and other trades and industries. Russians are unable to compete with them. A Chinese workman lives on 6d. a day, and a Russian requires at least three shillings, so that even taking into consideration the comparative greater producvity of the Russian, yellow labour is substantially cheaper.

YELLOW LABOUR.

Hence the now very acute question of "yellow labour" in the Amur provinces. Measures are being taken to prevent it from spoiling the labour market in the colony; yellow labour is now heavily taxed, and practicallly excluded from Government work, and the tendency of Mr. Gondatti, the present Governor-General of the Amur provinces, is to minimize to the greatest possible extent the use of yellow labour in the colony.

It is interesting to note that whilst the administration is excluding and discouraging yellow labour by all means, Russian traders and millowners do not approve the policy of the Government. This may be explained by the fact that the Russian settlers were hitherto insufficient to develop the business of the country and the yellow population has been a considerable factor in its recent progress. Many interests are at present interwoven with yellow labour and the political experiments of the administration are acutely felt by many business men in the Amur provinces.

The supply of Russian labour is much too small to cover the demand, besides costing a great deal more. As a consequence, the traders and manufacturers who are making full use of yellow labour suffer considerably through the discouragement of yellow workmen. Without the Chinese they may be in some cases left without any workmen, or if they get Russian labour their business may become unprofitable.

By excluding yellow labour from the building of the Amur Railway and other State undertakings the Government is obliged to import yearly over 50,000 Russian workmen, paying their fares for thousands of miles and giving much higher wages than the yellow workmen used to receive. The cost of the work has been increased by 40, 50 and in some cases 100 per cent., and the colony does not gain anything by it, as the majority of the workmen leave the Amur provinces at the expiration of their contracts.

It is evident that no private industry can afford to conduct its business on these lines, and it is only natural that the Russian manufacturers in the Amur provinces object to being compelled to do so.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Besides the ban upon yellow labour, which at present can alone make private enterprise in the Amur profitable and therefore possible, the Amur administration displays a general tendency to develop State enterprise to the detriment of private industries.

Practically the whole of the enormous area of the Amur, including the forests, is still the property of the State. No timber business can be started except by special permission which is obtainable only after prolonged consideration by numerous officials. The mineral resources, estimated by geologists to be very considerable, are still less accessible to private capital. Many applications for mining concessions in the most promising district, between St. Olga and St. Vladimir Bays, have been rejected. It is now proposed that the State should work the coal mines for the use of the Amur Railway.

In other branches of trade and industry the position is a similar one. The administration is suspicious of private enterprises and makes it very difficult for private capital to enter the colony and stimulate its industries. The consequences of this policy are by no means satisfactory from the political or from the economic point of view.

As a matter of fact all these restrictions are felt least of all by the people against whom they are directed, the Koreans, the Chinese and the Japanese. All are expert in circumventing the local administration and when hard pressed elsewhere they hold their own in the agricultural and industrial life of the colony: Korean peasants till the soil, the Chinese predominate as small traders and goldworkers, Japanese capital is taking toll of the exceptional fishery resources of the colony while Russian i.e. European capital has to be satisfied with a small sphere of influence, being much dependent on the ruling of the Administration.

This position of affairs makes the fight of the Government in the Amur province against the "yellow peril" a rather one-sided contest. In the Amur there seems to be no alternative to yellow labour and enterprise except the ruin of the province, unless the Administration alters its policy towards private European enterprise.

RESOURCES OF THE COLONY.

The chief riches of the Amur are gold, forests, and fish. Alluvial workings have been carried on for many years, but the gold resources of districts reputed to be "gold-bearing" have scarcely been touched. There are estimated to be over 300,000,000 pouds (5,000,000 tons) of high-grade ore. The gold industry in the far-eastern colony is now in a very primitive state, washing of the simplest kind is applied and the work is confined to places accessible without the outlay of capital. Chinamen are the principal workers in the goldfields; they have to deliver a certain amount of gold or money to their employers and are left to find it as they like. Without guidance, organisation, or proper instruments they are doing the work in a most unproductive way, and the whole output of the colony ranges from 500 to 1,000 pounds of gold per annum. Some of the companies are trying to apply better methods.

There are over 200,000 square miles of forests, insufficiently surveyed and very little worked. Calculations made by experts show that the Amur provinces could produce yearly a hundred times more timber than at present. The timber trade is in the hands of small concerns which usually evade official control. Since 1907 several very large timber companies have been established. They run the business on more productive lines and are winning foreign markets for the Amur timber. The first timber concession was granted to a British subject, Mr. Slay, who, during the first four years of the concession (1907-1911), exported over 400,000 logs to Australia.

As to the fisheries, they are important both in quantity and quality, and are worked on a large scale. Salmon is the principal fish in the northern district of the province. The quantity of fish taken in the Nikolayevsk district alone has risen from about six million in 1898 to 18 million (the total amount of salmon caught yearly is now over 25 million). The greater part of the business is conducted by the Japanese, who are making good use of the Fishery Convention they concluded in 1907. Japanese capital controls the majority of the largest fisheries and rules the market. Japan imports a large proportion of the fish, and therein lies the exceptional strength of the Japanese fishery business in the Amur. Russian fishery concerns are trying hard to emancipate themselves from Japanese influence, but this can only be done by finding another market for the Amur salmon. The success of Russian companies is desirable, not only from the commercial point of view but for the sake of preserving the fish. The Japanese do not, apparently, take much thought for the future supply of fish in the Amur waters.

THE AMUR MARKET.

The business life of the Amur is influenced by a series of unusual factors—the construction of a huge railway by the State, the maintenance of an army as great as about one-fifth of the population of the colony, and deposits of gold attracting thousands of prospectors. All these circumstances create a market in the Amur, the importance of which is not sufficiently realized. So it happens that in spite of the resources of the Amur it imports various goods that it could and ought to produce itself. The Amur provinces import over 360 million pounds of corn and flour chiefly from Manchuria, 750,000 tons of coal, and large quantities of meat, salt, iron machinery, and textiles. The far eastern colony is therefore dependent upon Manchuria for half of the bread consumed; it is dependent on Japan and on European countries, chiefly Germany, for manufactured goods.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Similar to the attitude of the Amur administration towards yellow labour is its policy towards foreign imports, and specially towards Manchurian wheat and flour. Since the abolition of the 50 yerst free zone a tax of 45kop. per poud (2s. 11d. per cwt.) has been imposed on Manchurian flour, and now it is intended to tax Manchurian wheat heavily. It is doubtful if these measures will help matters. Prices of wheat and flour may rise; the Korean leaseholders and Russian peasants will benefit, but the production of the colony will hardly increase on this account, or if it increases it will be due to the influx of yellow farmers over the Amur frontier to evade the payment of the tax.

Other than repressive measures are wanted to stimulate the economic progress of the Amur. Everybody agrees that only by bettering the general conditions of the colony, by improving and constructing roads, by organizing medical and educational facilities, by reforming the emigration work, and last, but not least, by assuring a rational and cheap credit may progress be expected.

PR SCRIBED PAMPHLET.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN ON COURT'S POWERS.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

In the application made by Mr. Mahomed Ali against the notification of the Bengal Government, forfeiting the pamphlet "Come over into Macedonia and Help us," Mr. Justice Stephen delivered a separate judgment agreeing with the Chief Justice that the application should be dismissed. His Lordship was of opinion that the notification was not according to law but that the Court had power to revise the action of the Government. His Lordship also considered the effect the publication of the pamphlet was likely to produce. His Lordship said: "A vivid recital of the horrors of barbarous warfare is likely to make far more impression on the excitable minds of men untrained to any political action on a large scale except of the crudest kind than considerations such as these, and I can well understand that in the minds of some Indian Mahomedans anger might rise easily and perhaps justifiably and turn to a hatred of the Allies, from which, making for the infirmities of human nature, a hatred of the co-religionists of the Allies would seem but a short step, especially for those wh se co-religionists are involved in a national disaster."

A PAPERCHASE ACCIDENT.

RANGOON LADY'S NASTY FALL.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Sept. 4.

In the course of a paperchase run this afternoon Mrs. Perry had a nasty fall from her horse, but escaped with slight injuries. Lieutenant Henderson of the Munster Fusiliers had a more serious fall and had to be removed to hospital for treatment. His pony was also badly injured about the legs.

THE LATE AUGUST BEBEL.

HIS STRUGGLE WITH BISMARCK.

In a lengthy critical sketch of the late Herr Bebel in the "Times" the writer says that Bebel,, needed instructors in practical politics. talents, his courage, and his cool were bound to carry him to the He was chosen president Arbeiterverein at its meeting in 1867; and from that time he a foremost place in the counsels his party. He soon got into trouble with the authorities; and in 1869 was sent to prison for seditious writing—which was not by any means to be his last experience of the kind. It is proof of his far-sightedness that he never fell into the error of some of his fellow-workers in their opposition to the unification of Germany. Many years ago he aided von Miquel and von Bennigsen in their efforts; and he was able in after years to say to those who charged him with treason to the Empire, "I was fighting for a united Germany at a time when the Hohenzollerns and the Junkers to a man were against it." All the same, he stood somewhat aloof from the interests of dynasties, Governments, and nationalities, and was irritatingly pacific when his countrymen were ardently warlike. He detested and denounced the war of 1866 as a war between brothers. He and Liebknecht were often asked what would they have done if Austria had conquered. Bebel's answer is memorable: "In my view, for a people that is not free a defeat in war is more beneficial than a hindrance." He opposed in 1867 the vote of thanks accorded to the King. He came again into conflict with Bismarck over the war of 1870—and with many more than Bismarck; in fact, with the mass of his countrymen—by refusing to vote money for it and by asking the Government to pledge themselves not to annex an acre of French soil. Bismarck then, as on many later occasions, felt the keenness of his searching criticisms, and sought to silence him by getting the Saxon Government to institute a prosecution for high treason. The main charge against him—that he was in league with the French Government—broke down. But he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with a further term of nine months' imprisonment so as to disqualify him as a representative in the Reichstag.

The years during which the anti-Socialist laws were in force were years of persecution for Bebel and his friends. Certainly he gave Bismarck grounds for his hostility. There was, of course, no truth in the charge often made that he or those who acted with him were in any way privy to the attempts upon the Emperor's life. But he sometimes indulged in wild talk in extenuation of regicides and the use of dynamite. In 1877 he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libelling Bismarck.

The fall of Bismarck and the non-renewal of the anti-Socialist laws were a triumph for Bebel. At the general elections successive triumphs gave Bebel much greater power. We are bound to own that he has not yielded to temptation, which might have been too mush for weaker men, to abuse this power. True, he rebuked as an autocrat the "revisionists" led by Herr von Vollmar, who, while faithful to Socialism, wished to take their share in the discussions and work of the Reichstag. He was always frankly in favour of uncompromising resistance to all Governments supported by capitalists. "No concession," he said in a speech which sums up his policy, "is of any use to us except that it gives us a more favourable field of battle and strengthens our power of resistance." He fought Caprivi and Bulow as he had fought Bismarck. But he deprecated and resisted wasteful strikes; he exacted discipline and obedience; he did not countenance aimless guerrilla warfare. "We are not revolutionists" he has again and again asserted. It has been his ambition to pursue with a certain relentlessness, but coolly and by pacific means, the aims of his party.

AN ORGANIZER, NOT A THINKER.

Of his literary works the best known and most ambitious is "Die Frau und der Sozialismus," a book which has had enormous circulation in Germany and elsewhere and which has greatly influenced the women's movement. His admirers would scarcely rate it as a work of great permanent value. It is based upon plausible but questionable history and superficial psychology, and it is not likely to survive long. Less pretentious but more valuable is his autobiography, a narrative simple and sincere. His economic creed was simple, it might even be said superficial. He had a contempt for the political economists who thought that the social question would be solved if things were left to drift. He had no sympathy with Bernstein's deviation from the theories of Marx and Engels, the expositors of the creed of his youth. He was not himself fruitful in ideas, nor did he welcome novelties. His best and most careful speeches are mostly pieces of polemics studded with incisive sentences which rivet the attention; but the skill of the speaker does not conceal a certain superficiality of thought.

He has exercised a profound influence on his country. If German Socialism is saturated with a materialism of a somewhat common order, if it lacks noble ideals, if it is self-sufficient, if it fails to inspire enthusiasm outside a narrow circle, it reflects Bebel and his imperfections. If it is well organized, if it is confident and courageous, if it exhibits some of the qualities of the great military system against which it is always protesting and out of which it grew, if it has avoided the crude errors of '48, this is also due to Bebel. The master turner has left his mark deeply graven on the history of his country.

UNDER FIVE EMPIRES.

VICISSITUDES OF ANCIENT TAXILA.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

INTERESTING RECORD OF SPADE WORK.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Dr. J. H. Marshall delivered a highly interesting lecture on the discoveries at Taxila before the Punjab Historical Society to-day.

The Hon. Sir Edward Maclagan, President of the Society, presided and among those present were:—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady O'Dwyer, Sir Harcourt Butler, Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter, C.S., the Hon. Major-General Birdwood, the Hon. Daljit Singh, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, and a large number of European ladies and gentlemen.

The lecture was profusely illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr. Marshall said:—

"By way of preface to what I am going to say about my recent excavations at Taxila, it will be as well, perhaps, if I remind you of the most salient landmarks in the history of the city. The foundation of Taxila goes back to a very remote age, but of the epoch before Alexander the Great we know practically nothing beyond the fact that it was probably included in the Achæmenian Empire of Persia, and that it enjoyed a great reputation as a University town, famous for the arts and sciences of the day. Alexander descended on the Punjab and received the submission of Taxila in 326 B.C., but four years later the Macedonian garrisons were driven out by Chandra Gupta, and Taxila then passed under the dominion of the Mauryan Emperors, to whom it remained in subjection until the death of Asoka. Then, in 190. B.C., Demetrios, the son-in-law of Antiochos the Great, extended the Bactrian power over the north-west of the Punjab and paved the way for the establishment of a line of Greek princes who were ruling at Taxila for the greater part of the second century before our era. After them came a dynasty of local Parthian kings—Maues, Azes, Azilises and others—who carry us down to about 75 A.D., and these in turn, are succeeded by the Kushan Emperors, among whom the name of Kanishka is the most celebrated. Thus, within four centuries Taxila became subject to five separate Empires—the Macedonian, the Mauryan, the Bactrian, the Parthian and the Kushan, and from these widely different civilisations—extending from Greece to Western China and from the steppes of Russia to the Bay of Bengal—she must have inherited much of the culture and of the arts peculiar to each. With the decline of the Kushan power and the rise of the Imperial Guptas in the 4th century, the history of Taxila, so far as we are concerned, comes to an end. Her power and importance gradually waned and when the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Thsang, visited the city in the 7th century he found that the state had become a dependency of Kashmir and that the monuments of her former greatness were in ruins.

MISTS OF THE PAST.

Such, in bare outline, was, I believe the history of the city, but I should warn you that even the facts which I have given you, and which personally I believe to be well established, are by no means accepted by all historians. For example, the Kushan Emperor Kanishka is placed by some authorities in the middle of the 1st century before Christ, thus antedating the majority of the Parthian kings. Again, the rise and fall of the Parthian and Greek dynasties has been a subject of much controversy, and great doubt has existed as to which particular kings ruled over Taxila and which over other principalities. You will see, therefore, that there is ample scope at every turn for the spade to do its share in clearing up this early period of history, and no less scope, let me add, for it to throw light on the evolution of the architecture and plastic arts in this part of India, about which our knowledge has been even more nebulous.

With these remarks I will now introduce you to the remains of Taxila itself. They are situated about 20 miles to the north-west of Rawal Pindi in a particularly pleasant and well watered valley, with the snow ranges of Kashmir to the north and east, and lower hills, including the Margalla range, completing the circle on the south and west. This position on the great trade route which used to connect Hindustan with Central and Western Asia, coupled with the strength of its natural defences and a constant supply of water, sufficiently explain the growth of the city in early times. If you will look at the map before you, you will see that there are three chief settlements—the Bir mound to the south, Sir Kap in the middle, and Sir Sukh to the north, with clusters of similar remains grouped around each. These three areas appear to represent three separate cities, built, like the several cities of Delhi, by successive dynasties or despots, the parallel between the two cities being the closer for the reason that in each case the new capitals were shifted further and further north. The three cities at Taxila with the remains round about them cover an area of a dozen square miles, or more, and I need hardly tell you that the examination of such a vast site is likely to occupy a good many years. At present, I have been at work for less than three months and have made trial diggings at four places only—namely, at the Chir Tope, near the south-east corner of the site; in Sir Kap; at Jhandial, and on the Bir mound. I will now conduct you round each of these spots in succession.

THE CHIR TOPE.

The *Chir* or "Split" Tope, as it is called from the great cleft through its centre, stands on a lofty plateau high above the Tamranullah, which is manifestly identical with the stream called Tiberonalo or Tiberopotamos by classical authors. The plateau is not a natural formation, but is composed mainly of the mud walls of village habitations which must have existed here from time immemorial. In the climate of Northern India such habitations crumble quickly the moment they lose the protection of their roofs; then other houses are erected on their ruins, and so the process goes on, every century witnessing the addition of half a dozen feet or more to the height of the mound. In this case, the last habitations (prior to the plateau being occupied by a Buddhist establishment) appear to have belonged to the period of Greek rule; for immediately below the foundations of one of the Buddhist buildings I found a collection of 28 coins of the Greek king Zoilos—all, I may mention, of a hitherto unknown type. The *stupa* itself is now much ruined—so much so, that fifty years ago Sir Alexander Cunningham affirmed that nothing was left of its outer casing. In this, however, he was wrong; for on excavating on the north and south sides I found that the base of the *stupa* was relatively well preserved, and round about it I brought to light a number of other interesting structures including *stupas*, chapels and monastic buildings, which extending as they do over a period of some 400 years, furnish us with important data for the history of local architecture. Thanks also to the coin and other minor antiquities found in association with them, they help us to settle several chronological problems.

THE GREAT TOPE.

The main Tope, as now exposed, proves to have had a circular base with a flight of steps approaching the berm on the south and probably also at the other cardinal points. The core of the structure is of rough rubble masonry, the outer facing being of ponderous lime stone blocks, with carefully chiselled *kankar* stone let in between them for the mouldings and pilasters, the whole having originally been finished with a coating of lime plaster and paint. The decorative details on the base are closely analogous to those of Parthian buildings of the time of Azes I, which I shall presently describe, and three can be no doubt that this Tope was erected approximately at the same time—that is about the middle of the 1st century B.C. Now I want you to observe how the other edifices gradually sprang into existence around this Tope; for upon their chronological sequence much depends. At the time when the Great Tope was erected, the plateau around it was levelled up and covered with a layer of river sand with a floor of lime plaster above. On this floor or on the debris which had accumulated immediately above it I found several small *stupas*—some on the north and some on the south—belonging to a circle of such memorials, all built more or less in the same style as the great *stupa*, but all necessarily later than it. From one of these *stupas* I extracted a relic casket of steatite, with a miniature gold box inside, containing a fragment of bone and a number of pears, carved cornelians and other stones, but unfortunately there were no coins or other record of its date. For the accumulation of debris on the orgiinal floor and for the construction of the *stupas* themselves we must allow at least five or six decades, and as the *stupas* had fallen partly to decay before the next buildings were constructed over them, it is fairly certain that they must have been standing until the middle of the 1st century A.D. The next stage is marked by the erection of gateways opposite the steps of the Great Tope, and of a circle of small chapels, which are similar in plan as well as in purpose to those at Jamalgarhi in the Frontier Province. It is against the Buddhist principles, as you know, ever to destroy a *stupa* or any other work of merit, and, accordingly, when these chapels were built, their walls were carried over the tops of the small *stupas* that I have described, and are thus manifestly later in date. These chaples, as well as the walls flanking the gateways, are built in a very distinctive style of masonry—ocmmonly called diaper patterned. In the earlier walls the boulders employed are relatively small and the masonry has a singularly neat appearance; but later on, when the chapels were repaired and other walls added, the boulders became more massive, and the little piles of stone which fill the interstices between them are less carefully laid. The earlier and neater of these diaper types seems to have come into fashion at Taxila in the later part of the 1st century A.D.; the later and coarser in the 2nd century A.D. With the lapse of time these chapels in turn fell to ruin; the space between them and the main Tope, as well as the interior of the chapels themselves was filled with fallen debris, and over this (at a heigat, that is to say, of five to six feet above the original floor) were constructed other *stupas* and chapels in still another style. This fourth style is characterised by ashlar and diaper masonry combined, and appears to have come into vogue in the early part of the 3rd century A.D. At this period the dome of the main Tope, which seems to have collapsed, was also rebuilt in more solid fashion with construction walls radiating from the centre.

TYPES OF BUILDING.

Thus, we have four clear and distinct types of building—first the rubble work of the Parthian period; secondly the neat small diaper; thirdly the coarse and massive diaper; and, fourthly, the semi-ashlar, semi-diaper type. These four consecutive types are equally well illustrated in other buildings which I excavated on the top of the plateau, but I need not go into details regarding them. In the building marked F on the plan, which is of Parthian date, I found a floor of glass tiles of bright azure blue, with a few other colours mingled with them t hefirst complete specimen of their kind that have yet been found. This floor belonged, not to the original building, but to a later repair, and it was obvious from the careless manner in which the tiles were laid, that they were not originally intended for this place but had been taken from some other monument. In the building G, also, I made another interesting find. The debris here contained a number of blocks of kankar stone that had evidently come from a small *stupa*, and in one of the blocks was a small hollow containing two steatite relic caskets with miniature gold caskets inside them, holding the relics and some pearls and other stones. The apsidal temple is also worthy of notice in view of the great rarity of structural buildings of this style. Last winter I was

fortunate in finding not only this one at Taxila but two others at Sanchi and Sonari in Central India which antedate by several centuries any other examples previously known to us.

It remains to notice two other structures which I excavated on the plateau—namely, the *stupas* J and K. Both are designed in more or less the same manner, with a square base rising in diminishing terraces and crowned by a round dome above. In both *stupas*, the lowest terrace is adorned with a row of Corinthian pilasters surmounted by a frieze and dentil cornice; in both, there is a trefoil niche occupying the centre of each side between the pilasters, and in both the decorative features are cut out of kankar stone and finished in stucco. But here the resemblance between the two ends. In K—that is the *stupa* to the north-west of the main Tope—the core is much more solidly built, the pilasters are slender, the mouldings, capitals and other details are of better design, and the figure of the Buddha in the northern niche displays far more masterly modelling than the reliefs of *stupa* J. All these differences go to prove that the *stupa* J is considerably later than the *stupa* K. The latter, however, is contemporary with the buildings of type 4 and is to be assigned to the beginning of the 3rd century A.D. The *stupa* J therefore must have been built towards the end of that century—that is about 300 A.D.—a date which accords very well with the style of the sculptures, which clearly mark a transition from Gandhara to the Gupta style of the 4th century. The small figures in Scythian dress at the side of the seated Buddha reliefs on the lowest terrace are of great interest as indicating that the Kushans were still paramount at the time of its erection, namely at the end of the 3rd century A.D.

As to the minor antiquities found on this site, they divide themselves into three main classes—coins, Gandhara sculptures and terracotta or stucco figures. The whole site of Taxila is remarkably prolific in coins, and it has taken me several months to clean and identify the many hundreds which I recovered during the short time I was there. At the Chir Tope, the most numerous are those of the Kushan kings, and it is significant that they were all found in the debris which gathered over the ruins of the Parthian bruildings, that is, in and around the chapels of diaper masonry—coins of Kozoulo and Wema Kadphises in the lower strata approximately contemporary with the erection of the chapels; coins of Kanishka and Huvishka above them, and coins of Vasudeva associated with the foundations of the fourth type of buildings. Now, we have seen that these chapels were not erected until after the middle of the 1st century of our era, that they were repaired and added to in the 2nd century A.D. and that the 4th type of buildings were constructed about the beginning of the 3rd century. Accordingly, I assign the coins of the two Kadphises to the latter part of the 1st century A.D., those of Kanishka and Huvishka to the 2nd century, and those of Vasudeva to the end of the 2nd or beginning of the 3rd century. No coins of Kanishka or his successors were discovered anywhere except in the debris which formed after the early chapels began to fall to decay. The coins may have been in circulation for some time before the deposits took place, but I have no hesitation in saying that the evidence from this site points to Kanishka having reigned in the 2nd rather than the 1st century A.D. and entirely precludes 57 B.C. as the date of his accession.

Of sculptures of the Gandhara style, several hundred specimens were found, mainly in a group on the south side of the main *stupa*, and lying not far below the surface. As I have not yet carried my digging far enough to identify the building from which they came, I cannot speak with confidence as to their date, but I may note that not a single fragment of Gandhara sculpture as been found in the Parthian or early Kushana strata, and my own opinion is that these sculptures from the Chir Tope will be found to belong to the 2nd or early 3rd century A.D., that is to about the time of Vasudeva. I should add, however, that their style is manifestly late and presupposes a development extending over a very long period.

Notwithstanding that Taxila has always been so famous for its stone, I did not find any stone images manufactured locally. The artists of Taxila appear to have preferred plaster or, occasionally, terracotta, as their medium and of these materials I found about two hundred heads or figures at the Chir Tope. The terracotta life-size heads are, I believe, the only specimens of their kind that have been discovered in India. All these images were set up in the latest chapels around the main Tope and cannot, therefore, be earlier than the 3rd century A.D. Probably, they belong to the latter half of that century or the early part of the 4th.

SIR KAP.

I shall now ask you to accompany me over the top of the Hathial ridge and down into the city of Sir Kap, but before describing the excavations there I should like to say how greatly indebted I am to Mr. Hargreaves, who is kindly manipulating the lantern slides for me, for the valuable help he gave me in organising the labour and in supervising much of the work on this particular part of the site. Without the assistance of Mr. Hargreaves and of Maulvi Wasiud-din, our Superintendent on the North-West Frontier it would have been quite impossible for me to carry out digging over such an extensive area. In attacking the excavation of a city like Sir Kap, I always believe in cutting right through its centre, and accordingly I drew a long trench north and south from the middle of the north wall towards Hathial. This trench, as it happened, coincided almost exactly with the line of one of the main streets—perhaps the high street of the town—and on the east side of the street we started to excavate various buildings, of which I shall describe only three. Two of these (A and B) are of the Parthian epoch and built of the characteristic rubble masonry. In each case, only a strip of the building has been cleared along the side of the street, and it is useless at this stage to guess at their complete plan. All that I can say, at present, is that they appear too large for private houses and that the absence of any domestic utensils, seals or such antiquities militates against their being palaces. On the other hand, their plans, so far as they have been recovered, are unlike those of any monasteries that we know of, though the presence of a courtyard with a *stupa* in each certainly suggests a religious use. Possibly, they may turn out to be colleges or other public buildings with private *stupa*-shrines attached. You will see from the plan that the chambers of these buildings are not provided with doorways. The fact is, that they are really basement chambers or *tykhanas* entered from above. In this connexion, there is a passage in the life of Apollonios, which is worth quoting. He is said to have visited Taxila about 50 A.D. during the Parthian period, and describes it thus: "From the streets, the houses seemed of only one storey, but they all had an under-ground floor."

INDO-HELLENIC SHRINES.

The shrines in these buildings are quite unique. They consisted of square bases ornamented with pilasters and other decorative features, and surmounted by a dome with the usual umbrellas above. The base was ascended by a flight of steps and at its corners were round pillars of stone and stucco surmounted by lions standing on Persepolitan capitals, while round the outer edge of the base ran a low railing of the familiar type. A good idea of the appearance of these *stupas*, when they were intact, may be obtained from the relief of the Mathura school, which appears on the screen. The upper parts of the shrines have now fallen, but the bases are well preserved, and the columns, railings and umbrellas were all found lying about the courtyards. The decoration of the front of the large shrine is well worth notice for the combination it presents of Indian and Hellenistic features. The basis of the design is plainly classical, as you can see from its general proportions and from the mouldings, Corinthian pilasters, and other features; but Indian details are found in the *torana* gateways, in the niches with curvilinear roofs and in the brackets above the Corinthian capitals. Another feature of interest is the double-headed eagle over one of the niches. This motif occurs, so far as I know, for the first time in an ivory from Sparta, but it seems to be particularly associated with the Scythians, from whom it may have been borrowed by the Parthians or possibly introduced at Taxila by the Sakas. At a much later date it was adopted in the Imperial Arms of Russia and Germany.

The date of these two shrines and of the buildings to which they belong is fixed by the discovery in the smaller shrine of a stone relic casket, enclosing one of gold and a number of precious stones, together with six coins of Azes I, of two different types, which leave no doubt that the shrine was erected during his reign—that is, about 50 B.C. The larger shrine is approximately of the same date, but probably a little earlier.

OTHER "STUPAS."

The third building (C) is a very massive structure built of diaper masonry, probably during the early part of the 2nd century A.D. It is a noticeable but not unnatural phenomenon in ancient towns that as the debris accumulated from generation to generation the level of the houses at the sides of the streets rose higher and higher, but the streets themselves kept free of debris and often maintained at the same level for several centuries. So here, the floor level of the building is some five feet above the roadway, access to the interior being provided by means of two flights of steps rising parallel with the street. The building was added to and repaired in the 3rd century A.D. and to this later period belong a number of stucco figures which I found in the courtyard. A similar *stupa*, but better preserved and decorated with a bold stucco design of acanthus leaves was found at the same level in a building immediately to the north of this. In the illustration before you, you will see that it has fallen on its side and it is rather remarkable that the masonry should have held together, seeing that no mortar is used in any of these early buildings to bond the stones. Below the building C, I found another edifice of the Parthian period, over the ruins of which it had been built, and among the antiquities in the Parthian rooms I came upon an ivory pendent of Hellenistic workmanship with a philosopher's head carved on each side of it. In a still lower stratum were the remains of yet an earlier building, which I assign to the 2nd century B.C., that is to the time of the Indo-Greek kings. Beneath this, the diggers came upon virgin soil. Thus, on this particular site, there are four strata of buildings—the 1st belonging to the Greek period, the 2nd to the Parthian, the 3rd to about the time of Kanishka and the 4th to late Kushan times. At other spots also in Sir Kap I found earlier remains beneath the Parthian stratum, and I have little hesitation in saying that the city of Sir Kap was first founded during the Greek period and occupied by the Parthian Kings and by Kozoulo-Kadphises. Afterwards, the capital seems to have been transferred to Sir Sukh, where large numbers of coins of Kanishka are said to be turned up by the peasants; and the site of Sir Kap was then probably given to monastic buildings. In the one trench which I dug through Sir Kap, I recovered more than six hundred coins, ranging from the time of Agathokles to that of Wema-Kadphises. The kings most frequently represented were the following:—Apolodotos, 10 specimens; Maues, 14; Azes I, 99; Azes II, 111; Gondophares, 32; Kadphises and Hermaeus, 126; Soter Megas, 6; and local Taxilan 22. Coins were also found of the Greek kings:—Agathokles, Heliokles, Lysias, Menander, Philoxenos, and Hippostratos; of the Parthian:—Vonones, Azalises and Abdagases; and of the Kushan: Wema-Kadphises. The fact that not a single coin of Kanishka, Huvishka, or their successors were found proves conclusively, I think, that the site was abandoned as a city before their time, and it proves also that Kanishka must have reigned after Wema-Kadphises, not in the 1st century B.C. The only coins found below the floor-levels of the Parthian buildings were those of Lysias, Apollodotos, Maues and Azes I, a few of whose coins were associated with the foundations of the buildings erected in his reign. The coins of Azes II, of Gondophares, and of Kozoulo-Kapdhises and Hermaeus were all found in the debris which formed after the Parthian buildings began to fall to decay; those of Hermaeus and Kadphises being for the most part near the surface.

Two other finds of interest from the Parthian stratum. were an iron helmet with cheek pieces attached with pivots, a collection of 32 copper vases, and a set of spoons and other utensils used by Brahmans for ceremonial purposes.

JHANDIALA.

If you leave the city of Sir Kap by its northern gate and pass through the outworks of the old city, known as Kachha Kot, you come at a distance of about half a mile—to two lofty and very conspicuous mounds, between which the old road to the north appears to have run. In the one to the east I found the remains of a very imposing temple, unlike anything hitherto known in India. It measures approximately 150 feet long by 80 feet wide, and so 150 feet long by 80 feet wide, and so far as it has been excavated, it bears a general resemblance to a classical temple, the outer peristyle being replaced by a solid wall pierced with windows, and another chamber added inside the sanctum, perhaps in order to get over the difficulty of roofing so wide a space as fifty feet. The walls of this temple are built of diaper masonry of the 2nd century A.D.—the mouldings at their base, which are quite classical in form, being executed in kankar and the whole covered with thick stucco. The columns and pilasters in front of the temple were of hard limestone, and of very massive proportions. Up to the present, I have scarcely touched the interior of this temple, and I have every hope that when we come to clear it in the autumn we may make some interesting and valuable finds inside the shrine. From the photograph of the back wall of the cella, you will see that the old doorway has been built up with masonry, but that the filling is not carried down to the original floor. The reason of this is that the temple was burnt down, and a foot or more of charred timber from the roof was deposited on the floor; and when the temple came to be repaired this debris was left where it fell, and another floor laid over the top. It is in such deposits, resulting from the burning of a building, that we often get our richest finds of seals, terracottas, coins or other objects which are not seriously injured by heat. This temple, let me add, stands on a high mound, which is entirely artificial, and I think it more than probable that a still earlier temple will be discovered beneath its foundations.

Another half mile still further to the north I cleared two other smaller mounds, and found that each concealed the remains of a fair sized *stupa* of the Parthian epoch, similar to the square *stupas*, in Sir Kap. The larger one of these *stupas* was the most interesting, as it was surrounded by monastic buildings. By the close of the 1st century A.D., the debris in the courtyard must have risen to a height of nearly two feet, for in it I discovered a collection of coins of the nameless king "Soter Megas" who was contemporary with Wema-Kadphises. Later on, when the Parthian *stupa* had fallen to decay, another *stupa* was erected over its remains. This second *stupa* is circular in plan and built of the semi-diaper, semi-ashlar masonry which came into fashion in the 3rd century. I may mention that this *stupa* was explored (as exploration went in those days) by General Cunningham, who penetrated only as far as the round *stupa* of the 3rd century and proceeded to identify it with a *stupa* erected by Asoka, more than five hundred years before that date, on the spot where Budha made an offering of his head. In the spoil earth, thrown out from the *stupa* by the previous explorer, I found a small silver casket enclosing one of gold, with a relic bone inside.

BIR MOUND.

We return, lastly, to the Bir Mound. Here my excavations were very limited, being carried out mainly for the purpose of satisfying myself as to whether any remains existed in the compound of my bungalow, before I planted out a small garden there. I found that this part of the hill-top was covered with the remains of a building of rough stone, of which the remnants of a few chambers only could be traced. In one of these chambers, however, I found a small treasure in the shape of 160 punch-marked coins of debased silver, a very fine gold coin of Diodotos struck in the name of Antiochos II of Syria, a gold bangle and several other pieces of gold or silver jewellery, besides a large number of pearls, amethysts, garnets, corals and other stones. The gold pendent in the form of a tiger claw, which you will see in the glass case, and the little reliquary by its side are especially beautiful examples of the goldsmith's craft, the filigree design applied to their surface being remarkably delicate and refined. The coin of Antiochos Theos as well as the local punch-marked coins point to about 250 B.C. as the time when this jewellery was hidden in the ground and the gold claw and reliquary, which are more worn than the other pieces, are perhaps half a century earlier. By the side of the jewellery I found what appears to be a goldsmith's crucible with a few early Brahmi characters stamped on its sides, and in another chamber, a narrow well filled with earthenware jars, all of which were turned upside down and empty. I excavated the well down to a depth of some 18 feet and recovered about 50 vases. Thus there can be no question that these remains belong to the period of the Mauryan occupation of Taxila, and it is safe to conclude that the Bir mound represents the city of that period. As these remains, however, are quite near the surface and as there is an artificial accumulation at least 15 or 20 feet deep below them, it looks as if we shall have no difficulty in getting back to remains of a considerably earlier date, and in throwing light on an age of which at present we have no monuments whatever in the Punjab.

RESULTS ACHIEVED.

To sum up the results of these investigations. First: we have settled, generally, the disposition of the site; have determined the ages of the several settlements in the city of Sir Kap; and hav found that the settlements on the Bir Mound are anterior to them.

Secondly: we have recovered a number of monuments of the Parthian and of mounments of the Parthian and Kushan epochs, and by fixing their relative dates have established a series of much needed land-marks in the history of architectural development. The prevailing spirit of the Parthian architecture has been found to be Hellenistic—the Indian elements being subsidiary; and this architecture leaves no room for doubt that the Parthians played a prominent part in the diffusion of classical ideas in India—a fact which has an intimate bearing on the evolution of early Indian art. Moreover, by correlating other known buildings in the Punjab and Frontier Province with the series of monuments I have discovered at Taxila, it is now possible to determine within narrow limits the age of the former. For example, it is now apparent that the remains at Tareli belong to the close of the 1st century of our era, while the celebrated *stupa* at Ali Masjid proves to be more modern by two hundred years than was previously supposed; and I have no doubt that the age of other famous structures, such as the Tope of Manikyala and the Monasteries of Jamalgarhi and Takht-i-Bahi can be fixed in the same way.

Fourthly: we have secured an abundance of sculptured images, which like the architectural remains furnish us with new and valuable data for the chronology of the plastic arts.

Fifthly: we have demonstrated that Buddhism was the prevailing religion at Taxila in the Parthian epoch; and consequently the generally accepted opinion that Kanishka was responsible for the hold which Buddhism took upon the north-west of India must be discarded.

Lastly, we have obtained clear, and to my mind conclusive, evidence both from our coins and from our buildings as to the sequence of the Greek, Parthian and Kushan dynastics, and we have found that there are no grounds for supposing either that Kanishka intervened in the 1st century before Christ, or that the Parthian Maues were reigning in the 2nd century of our era.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Marshall, said that the Punjab was extremely fortunate in finding one who could interpret her glorious past. The savants of Europe would have been too pleased to share the unique privilege of the audience in listening to accounts of epoch-making discoveries which were landmarks of ancient history.

Sir Harcourt Butler, in seconding, thanked the lecturer for the intellectual treat he had given.

Sir Edward Maclagan said that from the wonderful discoveries of Dr. Marshall they could now pin down the illusive Kanishka. He announced that the following new members had been enlisted to the Society:—Mr. M. L. Currie, C.S., Mr. L. C. Garbett, C.S., His Highness Sir Bhawani Singh, the Raja Rana of Jhalawar, Miss Weston, Mr. T. R. J. Ward, and Mr. Hawkins.

MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS

CHINESE SEAMEN CHARGED.

The story of a mutiny on the high seas was related at Liverpool on August 8th, when charges of mutiny was alleged to have occurred during the voyage of the Norman Monarch, a Glasgow steamer, owned by Messrs. Raeburn and Nerel, between Hamburg and New Orleans. Three of the men were also charged with assaulting the third engineer and the boatswain.

Mr. Hyslop Maxwell, barrister, for the prosecution, said there were 37 hands on the steamer, 15 being Chinamen. At New Orleans there was trouble with the Chinese firemen, and when the vessel was four days at sea after leaving port, Engineer Macfarlané went below with his watch and, according to custom, drew a quantity of oil from one of the tanks. Objection was raised to this for some reason by the donkey-man, Ah Pow, who took a spanner and struck a platform with it. Thereupon two or three firemen rushed in from the stokehold armed with their shovels. Ah Pow used very foul language and struck the third engineer, who was in charge of the engine-room at the time, with the spanner. Macfarlane cried out and one or two of the other engineers came down. It was fair to say, commented counsel, that the engineer who had been assailed retaliated in the presence of his fellow officers by striking the donkey-man. There was a bit of a scuffle, and A hPow again tapped the floor with the spanner, and in came a number of the firemen (Chinamen). The first engineer entered the room, asked for an explanation, and took the leader of the discontents; although with some difficulty, to see the captain. When Ah Pow reached the bridge he had become more or less a lunatic. Captain Watson ordered him to be put in irons and he was handcuffed and attached to one of the stanchions. Then all the firemen came up and declared they would do no further work until their compatriot was released. They were in a very threatening attitude and there was nothing for the captain to do but to release Ah Pow. When he went down to the stokehold Ah Pow passed the chief engineer, used strong language towards him, and threatened to strike him. The third engineer he kicked in the stomach.

MEN CLEARED FROM THE ENGINE-ROOM.

Some two hours later in this officer's watch the chief engineer had to report again that there had been a disturbance, and that the third man, who used his spanner for the purpose. Macfarlane returned the blow and cut his assailant's lip. Captain Watson went down to the engine-room and there he found some of the firemen armed with shovels and spanners and in an excited state. Calling his officers and engineers together, the captain cleared the men from the engine-room into the stokehold, and in the scuffle the fourth engineer was hurt on the elbow and the third engineer badly kicked. The stokehold door was barred in order to prevent the men from re-entering the engine-room. Ah Pow was again taken on deck, but in a few moments all the firemen rushed up and assembled themselves with knives, shovels, hatchbars, and other implements of a similar kind. Five of them made a rush towards the third engineer, but the other officers assisted in freeing him. Meanwhile the master got in amongst the men and pointed out to them that unless they dropped all their weapons he would be compelled to use force. The weapons were taken from them by the chief engineer, but as they were moved forward one of them stabbed the boatswain in the back with a knife. The third engineer was also battered on the arm and the shoulder. Afterwards, according to counsel's statement, the master advised the third engineer to use his revolver, and this he did by firing two shots into the air. The Chinamen were got back to the stokehold, but although they did their work their threatening attitude was so alarming that the captain determined, for the safety of the crew and the officers, to put back to port. At Newport the Vice-Consul saw the men, a charge was made against them, and they were sent home on the Carolina. Since the disturbances the third officer had to be locked away from the firemen.

Captain Watson said that there were no English sailors on board. The crew was composed mainly of Swedes, Russians, and Chinese. Oriental firemen were not easy to handle and when aroused were much more difficult to control than Englishmen. Speaking of his previous experiences, he said he had never found it necessary to use force, though things had looked very ugly. He took his life in his hands in trying to quieten matters. There was no arms chest on board. After the evidence of Macfarlane, the third officer, and Frederick M. Jones, the chief engineer, the hearing was adjourned.

NATIONALIST IRELAND.

EFFECT OF PROSPERITY ON HOME RULE.

It is not to be doubted that the importance and interest which the Irish situation has assumed in the eyes of the general public since the introduction of the third Home Rule Bill, must be traced almost entirely to events in the North of Ireland, writes a special correspondent in the "Morning Post." Those events have made the attitude of Ulster the crux of Home Rule. As in '86 and '93, but even more strongly, Ulster Protestants have proclaimed their unfaltering hostility to the idea of a Parliament in Dublin. On this point the shadow of doubt is no longer cast.

Apart, however, from party considerations, it is perhaps unfortunate that there should be no pomp and circumstance in Irish Politics except in Ulster, no excitement, no drama; and now that we know what Ulster is thinking and are waiting to see what Ulster will do, it may be opportune to take a glance at conditions and feeling in Nationalist Ireland which bear upon the revival of the Home Rule proposal, and in regard to which so little that is precise and definite has been written. Whether represented or misrepresented by the Redmondite Party in Parliament, Nationalist Ireland, or "what we agree to call" Nationalist Ireland, will be the determining factor of the Irish future; it is evident that Ulster cannot continue to control the situation. Indeed, by their actions and words of the last few years the people of Ulster have often seemed to show that they regard themselves, not as a dictatory minority which would revive old privileges of ascendancy, but as a separate "Irish nation" which claims separate consideration. As it happens, they believe that by defeating the present Home Rule Bill they will be doing Nationalist Ireland a service; which, however, is another story. The justification of their attitude of "no compromise" does not rest upon that; it rests upon their belief that a bargain has been made over their heads between the representatives of Nationalist Ireland on the one hand and the Liberal Party on the other: a bargain which takes no account of their opinions, principles, and interests. The main lesson of this crisis will be that Ulster Protestants are not coercable; and even if the Home Rule Bill be defeated there will still remain the problem of Nationalist Ireland upon which, as has been already suggested, recent events have thrown but little light. Sir Edward Carson, in a speech the other day in Antrim, after asking if Ulster Unionists would accept Home Rule if a General Election went against them, pointed out that a similar question had never been put to the Nationalists. Why, he went on, did no one ever inquire of Nationalist Ireland, "If there is a General Election and the country goes against you on Home Rule will you drop your Home Rule"? Sir Edward Carson declared that all the loyalty of Nationalist Ireland would vanish away like the swallow after the summer the very moment the Home Rule Bill was defeated. Then the problem of Nationalist Ireland is as "grim" as that of Ulster; there is nothing to look forward to but a recommencement of the old weary controversy; and England's lot in Ireland, keeper of the peace between the two Irish nations, will in no way be relieved. In their more optimistic moments, however, Ulster Unionists believe that the pacification of a Nationalist Ireland can be accomplished and the desire for a Parliament in Dublin stifled. They hold that the defeat of the third Home Rule Bill will mark the close of an epoch of Irish history. It is a prophecy the basis of which merits examination.

THE ULSTER VIEW OF NATIONALIST IRELAND.

Our quarrel, say the Ulstermen, in their more genial moods, is not with our fellow-countrymen. There is, they add, but one free democracy in Ireland; it is ours. Their point is that Nationalist Ireland in its heart of hearts does not want Home Rule, or, rather, that Nationalist Ireland has never had the opportunity of knowing what it wants. The organized opinion of the South and West of Ireland is not representative opinion. It is in this way that Irish Unionists explain their political failure in the South and West of Ireland. Nationalist Ireland, they say, really dreads the establishment of a Home Rule Parliament, but dares not say so or vote for a Unionist candidate at the elections. Actually the Irish Nationalist M.P.'s in the House of Commons to the Irish Unionist M.P.'s are as four to one; but these figures do not indicate the proportion of Unionist to Nationalist electors. In the first place, there—so the thesis runs—opinion in Nationalist Ireland is coerced; in the second place, Nationalist Ireland is over represented in Parliament. "Free thought," said a Protestant clergyman in the south to the present writer, "free thought is what is required by the Roman Catholics in Ireland and it is what their Church will not allow"; and when one looked a little surprised he added "within limits, of course, within limits." These are of course commonplaces of Unionist apologetics and scarcely a day passes when they are not restated by correspondents in the Irish Press. Sometimes they are illustrated by a little tale from life. The correspondent has asked a farmer—one of those farmers who is filling the Irish banks with money—why he votes for a Nationalist at the elections and why he subscribes to the United Irish League. The answer comes pat. His life would be made impossible for him if he did not do these things. The correspondent concludes that every Roman Catholic farmer in Ireland is in the same quandary. Only priests, agitators, and "people with nothing to lose" want Home Rule, and even the priests and agitators become doubtful when they look like getting it. What does it all amount to? To this, that Ireland is a lying, cowardly country; we are led deeper into the morass of pessimism. It is not possible to see why the defeat of the third Home Rule Bill will make for character, the want of which, according to this picture, is at the bottom of the Irish trouble, or why the "purious agitation" should not continue until the end of time.

A CONVERSATION IN THE MIDLANDS.

We see, however, that the nature of Irish Nationalism is far more complicated than the nature of Ulster Unionism, and that its vitality has never been fairly tested. An Irish election, if it were possible, with Home Rule as the straight issue, might disclose some curious results. Ulster Unionism is the political expression of a religious feeling; economic and class differences do not arise; rich and poor subordinate everything to one common interest. Irish Nationalism, on the other hand, only came into its strength when the demand for self-government was associated definitely with the class war which has raged in the south and west of Ireland since the Cromwellian occupation. Nowhere, indeed, is Karl Marx's materialistic interpretation of history better illustrated than it is in Ireland. The semi-political, semi-agrarian movement popularized by Michael Davitt and Parnell is now approaching its 40th year; and it will be admitted that land hunger rather than the desire for an Irish Parliament has been the dominant driving-force. Previous movements in Catholic Ireland of a purely political kind, such as that led by Isaac Butt in the seventies and the Fenian movement, had but a short lease of life. To-day, however, the hunger of the people for land is being satisfied; and it is the contention of Irish Unionists that it will be worth while to wait and see whether the appetite for political agitation will survive. They hold that a Home Rule movement cannot be self-supporting. To find pratical arguments in favour of Home Rule to-day one must be an unorthodox Nationalist, an anti-clerical, perhaps, or an old-fashioned Tory who hopes that a Parliament in Dublin will undo some of the work of Radical legislation in Ireland. Really one's standpoint must be that of an Irish Unionist of 30 years ago! However, this standpoint is not that of the Irish democracy, which failed to protest even against the Insurance Act. "Old-age pensions is a very good thing, and as for taxes them can't pay them that hasn't it"—this utterance which Lady Gregory put into the mouth of one of her Galway characers probably sums up the feeling of the Irish peasant towards Radical finance. One thing which has really struck the present writer during his journey through the inner parts of Nationalist Ireland was a waning of the old belief in the magical powers of Home Rule. "I'm in favour of any thing that will do me good," said a "worthy and respected" citizen of an Irish midland town, a most prosperous individual—probably a gombeen man in one form or another—when asked if he was a Home Ruler; and he kept repeating this impressive sentence until one grew weary. "Oh, yes," he replied in answer to a further query. "All the farmers about are Home Rulers, right down the Shannon to Limercick—I know the country for 50 years—and up the Shannon, too; yes, all are well off. All religious, too, all get on very well together in this part of Ireland, Protestants and Catholics; here's no bitterness here whatever." It is difficult to make much of a man in this frame of mind; yet the trend of his talk was typical of the successful yet non-productive Irishman in Ireland, being compounded of a plethoric self-satisfaction and content and a tolerance which takes no accused of realities. One learns more from the Nationalist who is directly engaged in politics.

THE PATRIOT AS CLERK.

Is it likely that the prosperiety which Ireland is now enjoying will kill the spirit of Irish Nationalism? If that spirit be a genuine one, and the prosperity in question be founded upon healthy economic conditions, the answer will be No. But look at the facts! There is a great deal more money in agrarian Ireland than there used to be, but it is mostly locked up in the banks. Every little town has its rich shopkeeper; but the gombeen man's wealth is not acquired in a manner that proves the self-sacrificing patriot. Except where Sir Horace Plunkett's co-operative organisation has taken root, the rural economy of Ireland is thoroughly unsatisfactory; greed runs riot; the paternal influence of Government boards does not make for character; a taste for intrigue and conspiracy has been bred into the bone. As to the Nationalist middle classes their goal is the Government "post." Industrial pursuits are tabooed. Every second young man whom the writer saw in Connaught seemed to be employed under the Insurance Act! Cramming for competitive examinations is the end and beginning of education in the Roman Catholic schools. Of course the influence of the Gaelic League has made itself felt. The Nationalist youth of the towns now knows something of Irish history, and has a smattering of the Gaelic language. It talks glibly of the "West Briton," of "Irish Ireland," of "Anglicization," and has all the hideous terminology of the "new movement" at its fingers' end. The writer happened to be in Galway at the end of July when the annual gathering of the Gaelic League, called the Oireachtas, was being held in that city; observing the type, it seemed to him that one might adopt a savage phrase from Nietzsche concerning women and Europe, "The patriot as Government clerk is inscribed on the portals of Irish Ireland."

Yes; undoubtedly, the Nationalist middle classes of the large towns have at last taken the advice of their Unionist opponents, have become "sensible" and "practical," and are taking their share of the good things that are going. And no doubt the shopkeepers of the small towns and the farmers are more interested in their shops and in their farms than in politics. Where are the unsophisticated Nationalists of yesterday? They are to be found only among the working men of Dublin and Cork, among the agricultural labourers, among the smaller peasantry, among those, truly, with "no stake in the country." It is a force that could be organized to some purpose, but Mr. Redmond does not touch the proletariat's imagination, and the purely *bourgeois* character of Mr. Redmond's party is becoming day by day more clearly revealed.

But what will become of "The Party" in the event of the defeat of the present Home Rule Bill and the return to power of a Unionist Government? To many people, particularly in England, it seems difficult to believe that Mr. Redmond can survive such a discredit. They argue thus: Both the Budget of 1909 and the Insurance Act must have been hateful to the Irish. Obviously, therefore, they were the price which the Irish people, acting on the advice of Mr. Redmond, agreed to pay for Home Rule. If Mr. Redmond fails after all to "get the goods," what will the Irish say? Surely his party and himself will be overwhelmed at the next General Election. This line of argument assumes, however, that there is a lively active public opinion at the back of the Home Rule movement, whereas the contrary is the truth.

The likeliest thing (an independent Nationalist recently told the writer) is that "The Party" and the League will continue to dominate in Irish politics. You must remember that they are at present only representative of a minority. That minority will remain faithful to the Party and the League; its interests are bound up with theirs, and it stands for a tyranny against which no one in Ireland has yet dared seriously to contend.

There are more hopeful views in the South of Ireland, where the O'Brienite influence obtains some strength; but on the whole pessimism is the note of the "Party's" opponents. Mr. William O'Brien's League may possibly win a few seats at the next General Election; but Mr. O'Brien's programme is too purely a farmer's programme; Mr. O'Brien will not lead a nation, nor move the proletariat of the towns, or the agricultural labourers, to action. The contention of another group of the independent Nationalists, the Sinn Feiners, that their present inactivity is "tactics"—that they are waiting for Mr. Redmond to cover himself completely with ridicule—is too pathetic to merit attention; every one knows that the movement is decrepit. But a couple of remarks which I take from a conversation with an orthodox Nationalist on this subject of the "Party" and its future are worth recording:—

"One must live. Have you ever thought that "Ulster" may save us? If Mr. Redmond "goes to the country" with the cry, "See, I stand for the idea of an Irish nation, one and indivisible; to that idea I have sacrificed a Parliament on College Green," will we not all rally round him?

And, he added, more cynically, "Since we survived the fiasco of Mr. Birrell's Councils Bill we can survive anything.

THE LATE COL. H. H. GOUGH.

Widespread regret says "The Pioneer" will be felt in military and sporting circles in India at the news of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. H. Gough, of the Remount Department. He was suddenly invalided Home early last year and grave fears were felt regarding his health. He struggled bravely against a disease that was known to be incurable some time ago, and news received last month spoke of his condition as being critical. He will be sadly missed by his own Service, for he was a general favourite, and his work in the Remount Department was marked by soundness of judgment and great knowledge of military requirements. His war service was confirmed to South Africa, where he won a medal with four clasps and his brevet-majority; and had he elected to remain in the regular line he would certainly have been a distinguished cavalry soldier, for he came of the fighting Gough family, whose record in Indian annals is an unrivalled one. As a sportsman "Charlie" gough showed himself a bold and skilful rider in his younger days, while his interest in the Indian turf was always of the keenest. His connection with the Western India Turf Club was a long and honourable one and his influence was invariably exerted to keep racing at Bombay and Poona on a high level. Socially he enjoyed unbounded popularity, from his simplicity of character and a kindly nature which could see ill in no man. He will be sincerely mourned by hosts of friends in India.

SOMALILAND DISASTER

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The disaster which has befallen the Camel Corps in Somaliland is one the certainty of which has been long foretold. In itself it may seem a small matter, and nothing further for some time may ensue, but the possible consequences have been made plain by the message sent by the officer in command of the beaten troops to Aden asking for a force to be at once despatched for the protection of Berbera, writes the Prevost Battersby in the "Morning Post." By their decision to abandon our control of Somaliland the present Government were playing the game of risk of which they make a practice in military matters. In itself it was sufficiently shameless, since when we determined to bring a more settled condition of things to the country, to stop the tribal warfare which was interfering with all pastoral pursuits, and to remove the constant provocation for the rise of sanguinary fanatics we pledged our honour to secure the protection of the tribes that listened to our advice, though apparently on the understanding that the Pax Britannica was not going to prove for us at least a too costly affair. So soon as the present Government discovered that it was likely to require both men and money, for which no adequate return could be offered to their constituents, they determined to break the word that had been pledged and to abandon the country, not only with complete indifference to English honour, a slur upon which counts for a good deal still in the East, but with a callous unconcern for the safety of the tribes which had trusted to our assurance.

THE SOMALI CHARACTER.

Almost all the tribes in Somaliland are much more inclined to peace than war. They are a charming people, bombastic, poetic, wonderfully good-humoured, occasionally brave, with a tinge of Slay melancholy in their composition and a Celtic manner of explaining everything in the most pleasing way. They are very fond of other people's camels, and do not object to a scrimmage, in which some blood is spilt, in the endeavour to obtain them, but the ill-feeling seldom lasts long on either side. The blood debt is paid, a fat-tailed sheep is slaughtered, and all is again as it was until the next raid, Such a people are singularly unfit to protect themselves against designed aggression, but they were gradually forced by the fear of it to train their young men to the spear, and could do something to look after themselves, when we stepped in and offered to take the obligation of their security upon ourselves. Then followed various more or less futile expeditions into the interior. The interior of Somaliland is a lofty plateau called the Haud-apandy—inhospitable desert at dry seasons of the year, but covered with a film of green after the rains, which little though it looks, supports thousands of sheep and camels. A couple of mountain ranges separate it from the northern coast, the highest rising to over seven thousand feet; consequently every expedition into the interior has to face the journey up to it, over the barren land about the coast, and when on the plateau to be dependent on very uncertain vegetation for the feeding of its beasts and on water holes likewise so uncertain and so far apart that water for several days' journeys has sometimes to be carried on the camels.

AN ELUSIVE ENEMY.

The attempt to corner an enemy who has no base and can retreat in any direction that pleases him is thus a very difficult matter unless he sufficiently fancies his chances to risk a pitched fight. There are no towns in Somaliland, and the villages can all be packed on the backs of camels and wander about thus in the track of the rain, the monsoon being unaccountable in its direction and deposits. There is, therefore, nothing to do if you cannot bring your opponent to battle save to retire as soon as you have exhausted your stores. Then he will probably attack you, and most of the Mullah's successes have been won in this fashion. Once Sir E. J. Swayne seemed on the point of quieting the country, but he was recalled at the moment of victory, and this vacillation had so bad an effect that the Haud was ablaze again before he reached the coast. All our measures in dealing with Somaliland have been marked by the same fatal mixture of display and hesitation, and all of them have been based on an impossible scheme for keeping the country under control. The dashes we have made into the interior have all been expensive and in the end futile. Nothing, indeed, can ever be accomplished in Somaliland without a railway from Berbera to the Haud. That will be expensive, of course, and may never pay its way, though it will unquestionably increase the revenues of the country and will put at our comand a magnificent sanatorium and one of the finest, and driest climates in the world, hot certainly, but never unpleasant, and with nights so cool that though immediately on the equater furs are acceptable when sleeping out at night.

THE REAL DANGER.

But the real danger of the present system of control is not an occasional disaster to roving forces on the Haud, but what may follow therefrom. The present writer attempted in a work of fiction, "The Last Resort," to paint for the serious consideration of any it might concern not only the outrage done to our honour all over the East by our action in Somaliland, but the possibilities of massacre along the coast, did any leader with ambition enough and a sufficient following force his way there after a victory. It has been most certainly the ambition of more than one Mullah to undertake the capture of Berbera, and there has quite often been nothing to prevent such a tragedy. From such details as we have of the present disaster, it has evidently only been by bad management on his opponents' side that Captain Archer has been able to get word to Aden of what has befallen the force under his command. The corps under Reginald Corfield, an excellent officer, was unequal to facing the Dervish oppositien even from a zeriba, and the thorn zeriba of Somaliland will keep almost anything out. It was, indeed, only by chance that Captain Archer received news of what had happened before he himself was interfered with. Had the messengers not got through to him or had he with his small band been destroyed, as doubtless would have happened were Dervish fighters not such fools in the hour of victory, no word would have reached Berbera of its peril, and succour from Aden would have been quite out of the question when the Dervishes appeared before it.

UNDEFENDED BERBERA.

Berbera is quite undefended, and the massacre that will take place there, especially if the caravans are still encamped, should a Dervish host ever reach the coast, is something that should rouse the fury of even a cold-blooded people like ourselves against Ministers who for a trifling economy run such risks in a Protectorate over which the British flag is flying. From Mr. Archer's second telegram, which speaks of "destitutes," it is plain that we have not yet heard all that has happened. Doubtless some of the poor people who have been trusting to our protection have again been sacrificed. What must be kept in mind in future dealing with the question is now not so much the loss of our honour—that seems gone for good—but the risk to which we are exposing the coast by keeping in Somaliland a force utterly insufficient for its protection. It is to be hoped that Lord Curzon, who so thoroughly understands the position and has done his best in the past to right the wrong which has been done to the Friendlies, will make one more effort to remedy a situation the shame of which is already well known in India.

HUMAN BAROMETERS

CUSIOUS PATHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

Much has been written on the relations between weather and disease, and in medical literature there is no lack of carefully-drawn curves showing the varying prevalence of particular diseases, the rise and fall of mortality, etc., side by side with others indicating the march of one or more of the metereological elements.

There is, however, one phase of this subject that has been strikingly neglected. Many human beings are notoriously sensitive not merely to the weather of to-day, but also to the weather of to-morrow. Arithritic, rheumatic, and neuralgic patients need no barometer or weather map to tell them when bad weather is approaching. Old wounds give trouble at such a time, and members long since amputated reassert their power to cause pain. These phenomena are so well known that it would be sheer fatuity in any scientific man to deny them, merely because he cannot understand them; yet, strangely enough, they have been the subject of very little systematic investigation.

A special case under this general head is the extreme of sensitiveness of some persons to the approach of thunderstorms. The pathological condition experienced by such persons before a thunderstorm must not be confused with ordinary dread of thunder and lightning. In fact, this condition often comes on before there are any ordinary indications of the storm's approach, and the symptoms commonly subside before the storm is over.

Attention was called to this condition some years ago by Dr. G. M. Beard, in Beard and Rockwell's "Medical and Surgical Electricity," and it was given the name of "astraphobia." Cases of its occurrence are, however, familiar to almost everybody. The symptoms of the complaint seem to include all kinds of nervous manifestations, going on quite often to extreme nausea and physical prostration. One turns naturally to German literature for the elucidation of almost any scientific question that lies off the beaten track, but in this particular case without much satisfaction. There is an excellent opportunity here for some original work.

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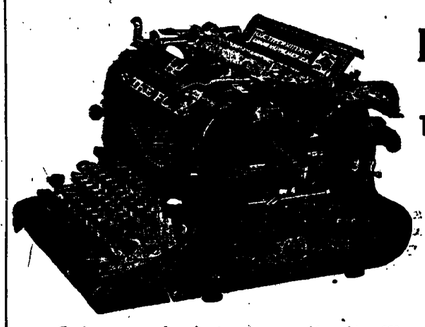
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THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCUIT.

A PECULIAR AMERICAN INSTITUTION.

[redacted] Bryan announced the other [redacted]at he would leave Washington [redacted]d six weeks on the Chautauqua [redacted]nd some of the newspapers [redacted]nded the Secretary of State [redacted]proper place is in Washing- [redacted] not on the lecture platform, [redacted] Mr. Maurice Low in the [redacted]orning Post" of Aug. 15. To this Mr. Bryan retorts that in order to live properly and keep up his position in the Cabinet he is obliged to supplement his meagre Government salary with his fees as a Chautauqua lecturer, and he adds:

"I know of no better audience than the Chautauqua audience. I did not think it improper to go from the Chautauqua platform into a Presidental race, and if I had been elected President I would have thought it no stepping down to return to the Chautauqua platform. These meetings enable me to keep in touch with the people. I know of no better opportunity than they offer to present a message worth presenting to those to whom it is worth while to present a message."

What then is a "Chautauqua audience"?—a term that is probably quite meaningless to the great majority of readers of the "Morning Post," although, with equal probability, there is not a hamlet in the United States which has not helped to form a Chatauqua audience. It is in American institution, as much so as the Fourth of July or the cocktail, and similar to both it has permanently influenced American character; for no one, I think, will suppose that the American would be what he is if it were not for the patriotism aroused by the "glorious Fourth," and a non-cocktailless American race would be quite a different people from the people who have developed and been stimulated by "the before breakfast bracer."

AN AMERICAN POLYTECHNIC.

Nearly forty years ago, in 1874, in the village of Chautauqua (pronounced Shata'kwa), in New York State, the Chautauqua Instituation was founded by Lewis Miller, an Ohio man, and Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist Church. Begun as a Methodist Sunday School normal institute it soon lost its sectarian character and greatly broadened its scope. In 1878 Bishop Vincent established the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and for twenty-five years he was at the head of the teaching department with Miller as the business manager. The Chautauqua is in many respects similar to the English Polytechnic, but modified to suit American requirements; and it is interesting to note that the Polytechnic, like the Chautauqua, began as an evangelistic effort, soon lost its distinctive character and developed into an educational institution. Bishop Vincent established regular courses of study, primarily intended for the benefit of rural communities who could come to the "Assembly" in the summer and receive instruction, but as this proved inadequate he provided courses of home reading and study. "The Chautauqua Reading Circle" has brought "culture" to farmers' wives of the Middle West, school teachers of the South; knowledge of a certain kind to men and women of small New England villages and frontier towns of the West. The reading circle is the intellectual focus of the community. Browning or Bergson, eugenics or electricity, politics, art, literature, is poured into a people peculiarly avid for education. Whether it is knowledge in the real meaning of the word I shall not say. It is worth noting here that arising out of the Chautauqua, but having no connection with it, has come the Correspondence School, which undoubtedly has done a great deal of good. An intelligent and ambitious young fellow can learn much through some of these correspondence courses, not as much or as thoroughly as if he went through a technical school, but sufficient to give him a start and to fit him for something better. A great many of these so-called Correspondence Schools are merely schemes to fleece the ignorant, but some of them are doing excellent work in teaching engineering and mechanics.

SOLELY EDUCATIONAL AT FIRST.

At the beginning the Chautauqua Assembly was solely educational, but its promoters quickly saw that to make it popular instruction must be sandwiched in with amusement. The Chautauqua Assembly is now nominally educational, but is really an occasion for a day's or a week's outing or picnic. Like everything else in America out of which money is to be made by catering to the masses, the Chautauqua has become commercialised, systematised, and made as much of a business enterprise as a circus or the theatre. To a very large extent it takes the circus as its model. The little village in New York State has mothered a lusty brood. In nearly every State there are Chautauqua circuits, and the managers of these circuits map out routes as carefully as the circus and theatrical managers, and "play" their attractions for a day or two days, or a week, according to the capacity of the place and the size of the surrounding population from which the audience can be drawn.

The favourite, and also the most profitable, Chautauqua Assembly takes the form of a temporary encampment that is in existence for a couple of months during the summer. On the Chautauqua grounds tents and huts are erected, and here come the farmers and their wives of the vicinity, the shopkeepers and their wives and children of the towns and villages, everybody who has the money and time for a holiday. Some stay but a day or two, others a week or more. Here, under the trees, in amphitheatres or tents, or lightly built halls if the Assembly is of a permanent character and meets every year, they listen to lectures or art or travel, hear concerts, or are entertained by performers of various kinds. But the great attraction of recent years, especially in the West, and it is in the West that the Chautauqua draws the largest audiences and makes the most money, is the political orator, and the greater his fame and popularity the larger will be his fee, for the people will come from miles around to hear him, and, of course, they have to pay to hear him. The Chautauqua managers know their audiences and their likes and dislikes. Mr. Bryan, since his first campaign for the Presidency, has been one of the greatest attractions on the Chautauqua circuit, and it is understood that his honorarium is larger than that paid to any other speaker.

A CURIOUS PROBLEM.

To the student of morals and manners it is rather an interesting speculation whether the Chautauqua gave birth to the muckraking magazine or the muckraking magazine incited the muckraking Chautauqua orator. It is a problem very similar to that as to whether the hen preceded the egg or the egg the hen, and that, I believe,, after centuries of discussion is still undetermined. About the time, some ten years ago, that the country was in the throes of a great moral reform (the fruits of which we are now seeing in the disclosures of lobbying, the corruption of Congressmen, and the method practised to pass or defeat legislation), the cause of morality was supposed to be helped by certain publications calling all men liars and thieves, and the better known the man the more certain his depravity. "Wall Street" and Congress were the targets.

It is on the West, as I have said, that the Chautauqua flourishes most vigorously, for its people are curiously narrow and provincial, and to them, narrowness and provincialism are glorified under the name of morality. While the Chautauqua has long ceased to be religious or denominational its fiction of "morality" is still maintained, and people who would consider it wrong to go to a theatre or any other place of amusement frankly proclaiming itself as such can, without wrench of conscience, see the same show in a Chautauqua tent and enjoy it. To these people, to the hard-working farmer, and his "hired hand" and the small shopkeeper, and the rest of that social stratum, nothing appeals so much as to be told that they are poor and hard-working because they are the victims of the rich and indolent, and wealth and luxury were impossible because of the villainy of Congress and "Wall Street." It was from this *clientele* that the muckraking magazines drew their great circulations, and the more sensational their disclosures (whether true or false was of no consequence) the more circulation increased. The Chautauqua managers, as alert to give the people what they want as the theatrical producer, conceived the brilliant idea of muckraking from the platform, arguing shrewdly enough that if the people who constituted the Chautauqua audiences were anxious to read about wickedness they would be equally glad to hear about it from the lips of well-known men.

IN TOUCH WITH THE PEOPLE.

Every summer prominent members of Congress have gone on the Chautauqua circuit denouncing fellow-members of Congress by name, charging them with all manner of evil things and attacking "Wall Street." The Radical Party in America owes much of its strength to the Chautauqua. Its audiences have not only believed what they heard but they have gone home and spread their belief, thus enormously increasing the misinformation and untruth and bitter feeling. Mr. Bryan says that these meetings enable him to keep in touch with the people, and he knows of no better opportunity than they offer to present a message worth presenting. The opportunity these meetings give to the ambitious politician or statesman is so well recognised that certain men now consider the Chautauqua one of the most valuable means of "keeping in touch with the people," as Mr. Bryan puts it, and influencing public opinion; and they would no doubt be glad to pay for the privilege "to keep in touch" if that was necessary, but fortunately for them they cannot only put their views before the people but are paid for doing it. A great many men enjoy comfortable incomes from their Chautauqua oratory, the fee ranging from £20 to £100 for each address, and a few men being even better paid. In the six weeks that Mr. Bryan will be on the circuit he will make a great deal more than his salary as Secretary of State, and the work will be much easier. Mr. Bryan, of course, it is perhaps unnecessary to add, will not attack anybody, but will confine himself to discussing in general terms politics, the policies of the Democratic Party, and the philosophy of government.

RULES OF CIVILITY.

CODE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

If the seventeenth century Englishman failed in his manners it was not for want of instruction. "The Rules of Civility"—a book published in 1675—contains the following hints on good behaviour: "Being in discourse with a man, 'tis no less than ridiculous to pull him by the Buttons, to play with the Bandstrings, Belt or Cloak; or to punch him now and then on the Stomach; 'tis a pleasant sight, and well worthy of laughter, to see him that is so puncht, fall back, and retire; whilst the other, insensible of his absurdity, pursues and presses him into some corner, where he is at last glad to cry quarter, before his comrade perceives he is in danger." And again: "It argues neglect, and to under value a man, to sleep when he is discoursing or reading; therefore good manners command it to be forbid; besides, something there may happen in the act that may offend, as snoring, sweating, gaping, or dribbling."

Treatises on manners—or books of urbanity, as they were generally termed—were published in aoundance from the fifteenth century onwards. One of the earliest is the "Babee's Book," which appeared in 1475, and purported to be "a little report of how young children should behave." Another, which had considerable vogue, was "stans Puer ad Mensam; or The Boy Standing at the Table," giving precise instructions for carving, handing meat and drink, &c., for the use of well-born pages and esquires. In 577, too, Sir Hugh Rhodes put forth his "Book of Nurture; or, School of Good Manners," and about the same date Sir Nicholas Bacon drew up his regulation for the daily life and conduct of wards in the Court of Queen Elizabeth. —"Daily Chronicle."

MOTHER'S SPECIAL CONSTABLE.

SENTENCE ON A SON.

Sentence of six weeks in the second division was passed at Teignmouth on August 11, on a young man, John Douglas Madder Tinlines, summoned for assaulting a police constable, who was said to be on requisition duty at Cliffden House, Teignmouth, where the defendant's mother resided, to prevent a breach of the peace, says the "Daily News."

It was stated that Mr. Tinlines was shouting at his mother's bedroom door. He was the wrose for drink, and when spoken to by the constable he assaulted the officer and gave him a black eye. It was at the mother's reqtisition that the constable was there. An officer had been there off and on since the death of the defendant's father. Mrs. Hinlines always asked for constable to be sent to Cliffden when she and her son were home at the same time, and she probably paid £70 a year for special constables.

The defendant admitted that on the day he had had plenty to drink and was very excited. He said he did not know the constable was on duty. There was a scuffle on the landing, but he never meant to hit the officer.

Notice of appeal was given, and recognisanees were fixed, the defendant in £50 and a surety of £100. Mr. Tinlines's mother became the second surety.

BUREAUCRATIC BLUNDERING.

In the "Positivist Review" Sir Henry Cotton calls attention to what he terms "A Tragedy of the Gallows in India." The facts concern a trial for murder of two native landowners in connection with an agrarian dispute. The men were acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Sitapore, but on the appeal of the Lieutenant-Governor the Judicial Commission of Oudh ordered their re-arrest, and the verdict—after a re-hearing on the same evidence—was sentence of death. The prisoners exercised their right of appal, which in this case had to be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor—the very official who had ordered their prosecution—but on the miserable pretext of a rule requiring a clear forty-eight hours' notice for the consideration of the appeal by the Government of India, that individual refused to transmit the appeal, and the men were hanged on the very morning upon which their counsel had received this refusal. Sir Henry Cotton vouches for these facts, and in the face of such high-handed action it is not difficult to understand the ease with which agitation spreads in our great dependency. We are accustomed to the antics of the irresponsible bureaucrat at Whitehall, but that, after all, is our own affair. The tremendous importance of the issues which pend on our position in India demand conduct animated by something of the spirit advocated by Mr. Geoffrey Cookson in the current issue of the Nineteenth Century," who suggests that failure in the exercise of the essential qualities of sympathy and understanding should imply removal from office. Here is no case of applying the ordinary rules of justice, let alone sympathy, but a miserable bureaucratic bungling. Meantime, what does Lord Morley think?—"Review of Reviews."

FREAK PERLS.

OYSTERS WHICH REPRODUCE THE IMAGE OF BUDDHA.

The Pearl Buddha is likely to be the most fashionable charm this autumn in England. He is to be seen at the Jewellers and Silversmiths' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, where only a privileged few may enter, and where the cases of precious exhibits are guarded night and day.

The Buddha, several of whose images may be seen embedded in the pearl-oyster shells on view at Islington, originated with the Japanese. Small iron plates engraved with his likeness are thrust between the shell and the oyster. Later, when the fish is taken away, the plate is found overlaid with the pearly substance, the p'ate is removed, then the little placid-looking figure is ready to be mounted.

Pearls are in high favour just now, and perfect specimens being hard to find, prices ran high. A dealer pointed out a cluster of Panama pearls yesterday, remarking that "there would not be much change from a £2000 note for the man who bought those." Close to them were arranged a selection of "freak" pearls, coral pink and black and golden specimens, hailing principally from Ceylon, and a monster from the South Sea Islands, weighing 89 grains, shaped rather like a Wellington boot, with pink and blue and green and red tints, more like a dark opal than anything else. Its eccentricities, however, were easily outclassed by what the dealer described as "probably the biggest freak pearl in the world," the weight of which is 1700 grains. If it be true that the colouring of pearls depends on the health of the oyster, this particular "freak" must have given the fish responsible for its production a good deal of trouble. It measures about two inches in length, and is not unlike a large snail in appearance. Vivid touches of pink appear here and there among dark shades of green and black and blue, and the oyster from whose shell it was taken was found off the coast of Ceylon.

Not far from the "freak" pearls lay the largest aquamarine in the world, of a clear transparent green tint. It is out in oval sape, weighs 1365 carats, and is worth about a thousand pounds.

COLLAR STUD MYSTERY.

LATEST DEVICE OF THE LONDN SHOP WINDOW.

The men of London are becoming confirmed shop-gazers. Until recent years the women held all records of endurance in this pastime, but nowadays they are seriously rivalled by their men-folk, says the "Daily News."

There is a natural explanation of this change, for there never was a time when the shop windows offered the varied entertainment that they do to-day. Stock appears to take a secondary place in the modern salesman's scheme. Yesterday, for example, a crowd of men assembled outside a City window in which a collar stud was mysteriously flitting across a sheet of plate-glass. It moved to and fro in no definite path, apparently at its own sweet will, and many were the conjectures as to what could be the controlling power. The stud, it appears, was the sport of an ingeniously contrived magnetic apparatus concealed under the glass.

Not so long ago in a Charing Cross-road window a number of electric lamps were seen to be revolving around a pillar, although unconnected with wires or other supports.

All sorts of articles can be made to dance about in this way, and many of the shop windows of London are soon to be fitted with this mystifying apparatus.

A SCENARIO.

One of Mississipi's distinguished citizens, who is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Alcorn A. and M. College, an institution for the education of Ethiopian youth of the Commonwealth, tells the following story, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," of a visit to the class of English, made in his official capacity:—

The professor announced, "Our lesson for to-day is on 'The Merchant of Venice,' one of Mr. William Shakspeare's comedies."

"Who is your best pupil?," asked the visitor.

"Mr. James Johnson," replied the teacher.

"Stand up, Jim. Tell me about your lesson."

"Yas, sah. Our lesson am about 'The Merchant of Venice,' which was written by Mr. Shakspeare. It am about a lawsuit—'twixt a white man and a Jew—along of a piece of meat. De Jew, he won de lawsuit—but de white man—he beat him 'cos ten de meat."

"CHILDREN WRUNG HERE."

THE MISSION OF LONDON'S LADY OF THE LAKE.

London has a "Lady of the Lake," as some of the young visitors to Brockwell Park call her. But her real title is the Lady of the Wringer. Appointed by the London County Council, it is her mission to send home, decently and dryly clad again, the hapless youngsters who daily topple head first into the water in the park and require attention from the wringer if bad chills are to be prevented.

During certain hours bathers are permitted to use the lake, which varies in depth from two to seven feet, but it is generally after the swimmers have gone, and when the surface is studed with toy boats, that the Lady of the Wringer is most busy.

Dozens of children have already reason to be grateful to her, and so have dozens of parents, whilst, for providing a wringer that is merciful to buttons—a machine equipped with rubber rollers—the L.C.C. have earned the especial gratitude of the mothers.

From 9 a.m. until 8 p.m. a roaring fire is kept going at the Lady of the Wringer's headquarters, which are to be found in a secluded building in "the old garden." As each little adventurer arrives, dripping wet, he is undressed, and wrapped in a blanket until the process of wringing and drying his clothes is complete.

"We've a nice-spoken little boy here now," said the lady, as a "Daily News" representative chatted to her recently, "and we've had two other cases to-day. As a rule, they are too frightened to speak when they are handed over to me after being fished out of the lake by the Park keepers."

Naturally it is when the school holidays are on that the "Lady of the Lake" is most busy.

Passing by the lake a little later, the "Daily News" man found dozens of children playing with toy boats, and, anxiously watching them, a Park keeper, armed with a long bamboo pole, with a roughly-fashioned hook at the end, ready to fish out the next one that fell in.

"And you've got to be a good runner for this job," the keeper confessed; "and when you cannot reach them with the stick you have to jump in and fetch them out yourself."

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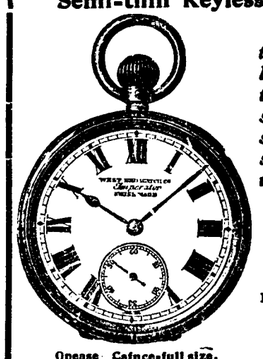

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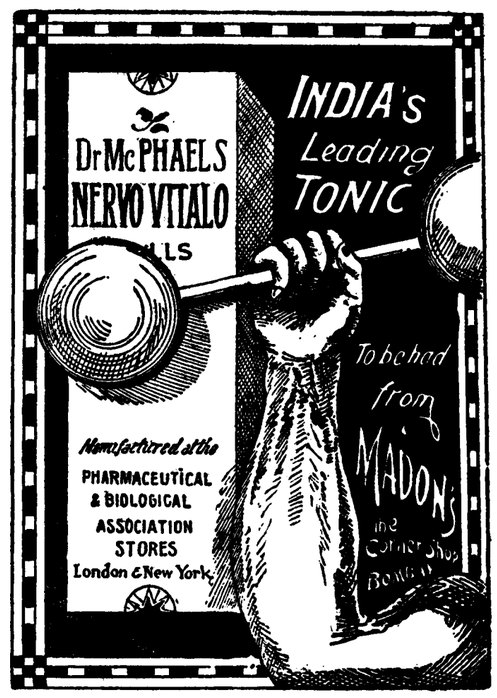

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